

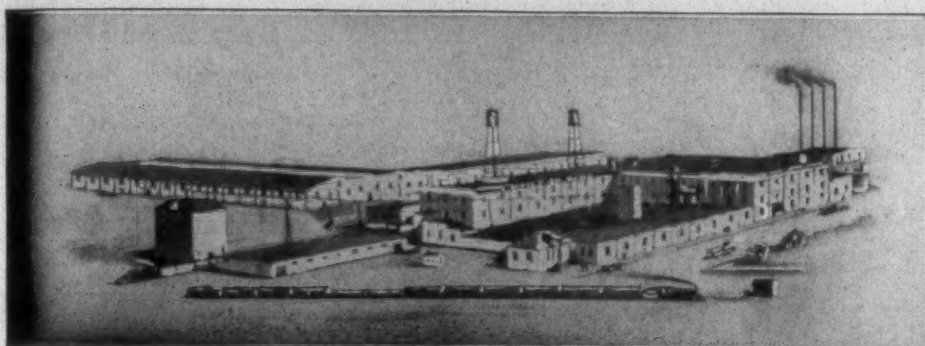
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1921

NUMBER 18

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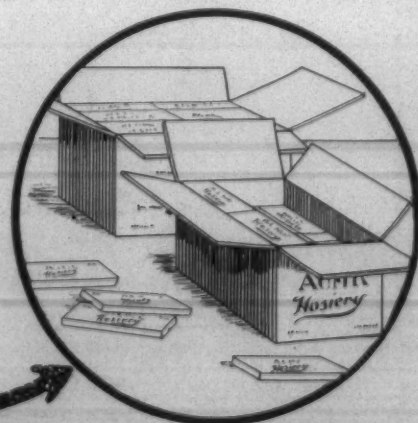
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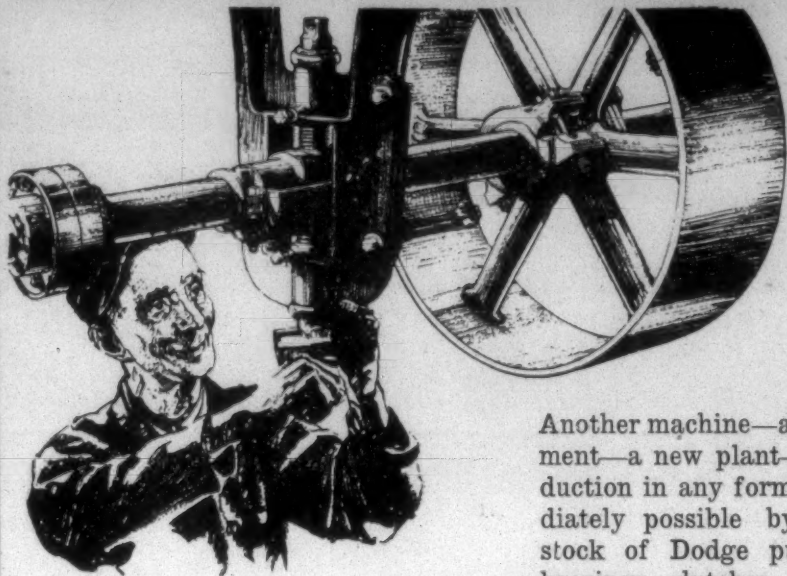
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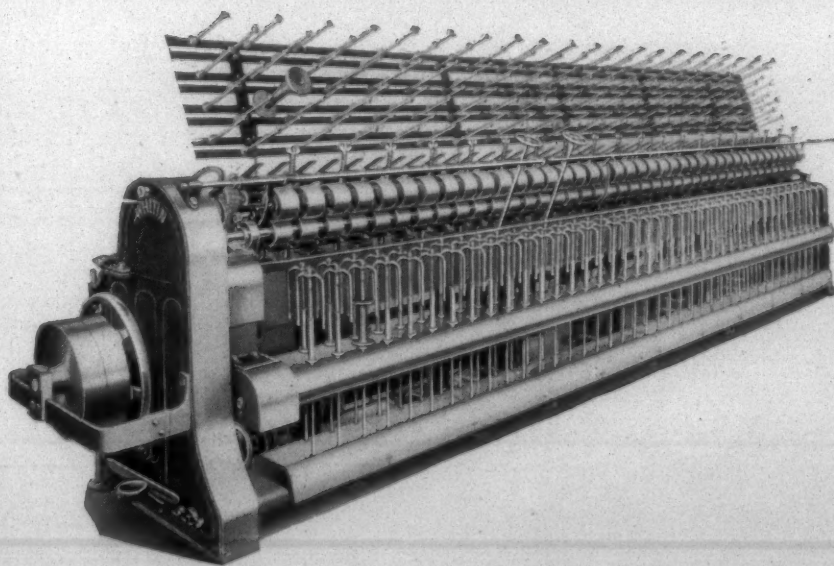
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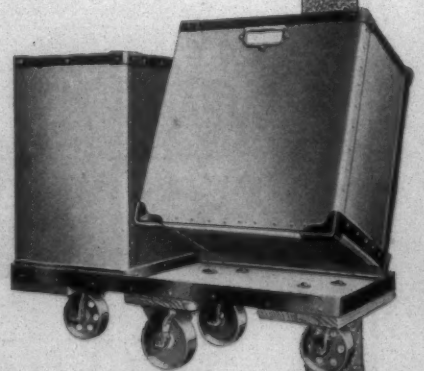


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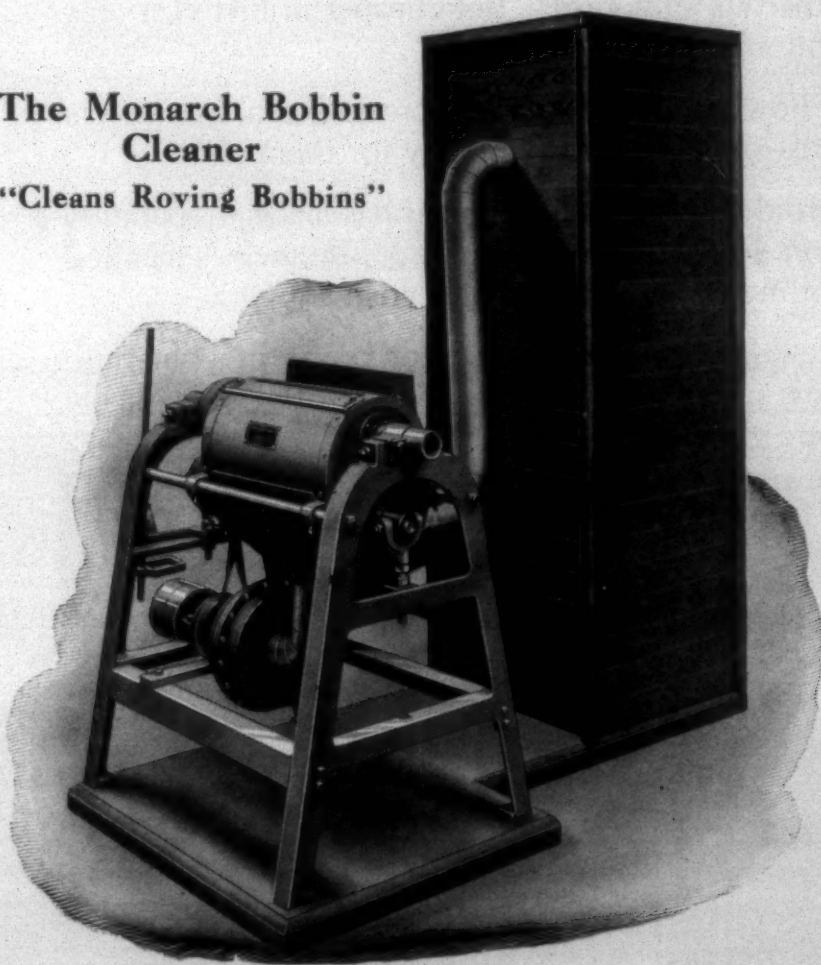
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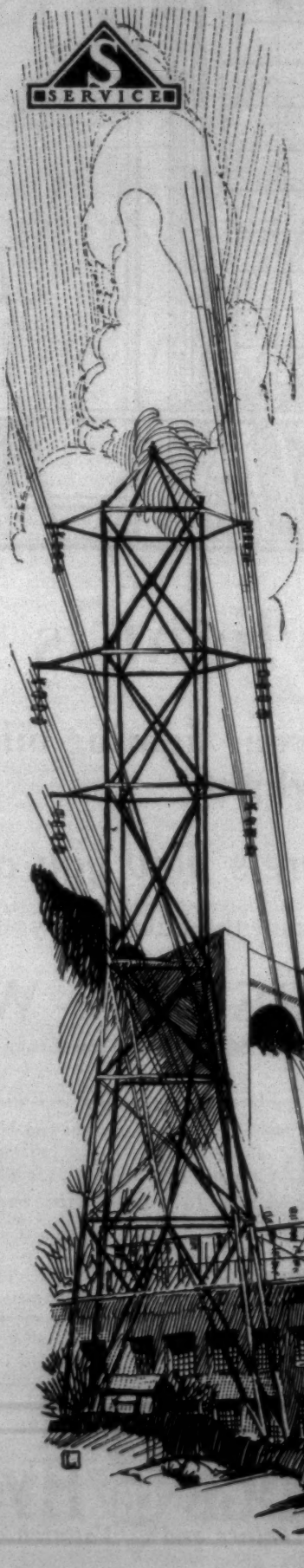
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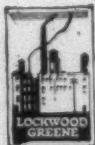
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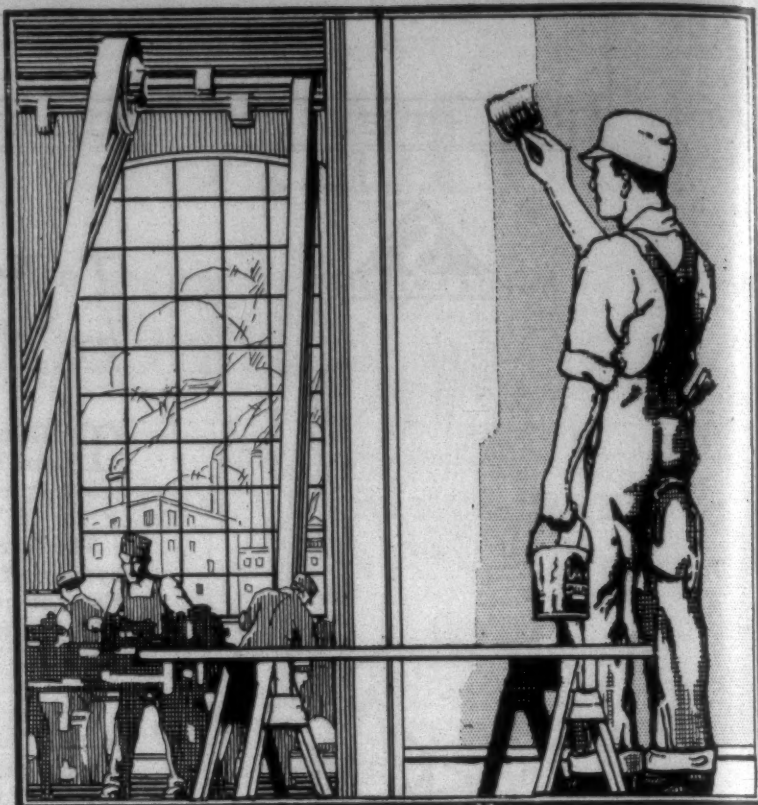
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME NUMBER XXI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1921

NUMBER 18

Needed Reforms in the Ginning, Baling and Compressing of Cotton

(The following paper, prepared by Albert L. Scott, vice-president of Lockwood, Greene & Co., and Fessenden S. Blanchard, assistant treasurer of the Pacific Mills, was read by the former at the World Cotton Conference held in Manchester, England).

It is impossible to consider the problem of improving the methods of ginning, baling, and compressing cotton without considering the whole general question of the handling of cotton in the South. For example, baling requirements hinge upon storage facilities, and compression problems cannot be considered apart from the transportation.

Many reforms have been advocated, but often without proper consideration of how to meet the practical difficulties in the way. We are shown the errors of Utopia but are not provided with a boat, and a compass, in case the way gets foggy. We cannot pretend here to do more than to point the way to improvement and to suggest what seems to be the first steps in the right direction.

In the first place, what are the chief economic losses under the present system? We have all seen the American bale as it lies exposed on the farms and in the markets of the South, and we know what it looks like when it reaches the mill. But are the losses really as great as appears?

We shall try to point out what some of the chief losses mean and to give evidence of their seriousness. It may be that some of them are inevitable, but let us look at the situation as it exists and then see what we can do about it.

At the gin the first mechanical attack on the fibre takes place. Ginning wet, or too rapid ginning, means rough, wasty, and weak cotton, with often a lower price to the farmer, and with losses in production, accompanied by extra waste, at the mill. The failure to install modern cleaning attachments means a lower grade, often a lower price to the farmer, and extra waste at the mill. Mixed packed bales mean a loss to the farmer or merchant, due to the necessity of separating

and rebaling, or a loss to the mill from cockled or weak yarn.

The question of bagging must be considered in connection with storage facilities. If cotton is to be stored in the open, open mesh, heavy jute bagging probably is desirable, at least as far as to the compress. For if cotton is to be allowed to get wet, it must be allowed to dry easily, even at the cost of collecting more dirt and stain. But with proper storage a much lighter weight, closely woven bagging would be adequate and would keep the bale cleaner. The present jute bagging is, however, often used a number of times and becomes so weak that it is easily ripped by hooks or hand.

From five to two samplings per bale may be necessary in order to dispose of the crop, but it means a direct loss of three or four pounds per bale—including weight of samples and trimmings—and it also means the later expense of patching at the compress—often carelessly done. The fire hazard from exposed sample holes is also a factor to be remembered.

Country damage from exposure in the open is probably the greatest economic loss to which the American bale is exposed. The farmer often has a theory that a little added weight won't do any harm and at any rate the cotton will dry out all right. Let us look into this a little more closely.

From November, 1918, to June, 1919, the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau, under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture, conducted a test at Little Rock, Arkansas, on seven bales of cotton. A copy of the report of this test is given in full in the appendix to this paper, but we shall mention the salient points here. Each bale was weighed periodically from Nov. 25, 1918, to June 13, 1919, and weakly weather observation were made. On the latter date the weights were taken after the cotton had been picked and put into condition—the damaged part thus being removed. The losses in weight on each bale were as follows:

Bale No. 1—Fully protected in

warehouse, 94 lbs. to 492.

Bale No. 2—Exposed on dunnage and turned after each rain or once a week, 487 lbs. to 480.

Bale No. 3—On dunnage on edge covered with tarpaulin and left without further attention during test, 489 lbs. to 485.

Bale No. 4—Flat on ground during entire test surface down at all times, 492 lbs. to 260.

Bale No. 5—On end of ground during entire test, same surface down at all times, 505 lbs. to 385.

Bale No. 6—On edge of ground during entire test, same surface down at all times, 503 lbs. to 433.

Bale No. 7—On edge of ground, turned from time to time, at least once a week, 495 lbs. to 473.

These figures speak for themselves.

The Memphis Terminal Corporation estimates that during the 1919-1920 crop (an unusually wet year) about one-third of all bales received were damaged, on an average about 25 pounds per bale or about an 8-pound average for each bale received. During the 1918-19 crop they estimated an average of 5 pounds per bale.

Somebody pays for country damage: farmer, merchant, railroad, shipper, bank or mill.

Country damage is almost a total loss. Excessive moisture means that somebody pays the price of cotton for water, and it means that somebody pays the unnecessary freight. Actual figures taken from the records of a Southern mill show an average loss during the years 1919 and 1920 between the shipping weights of 8 pounds per bale and between the receiving weights and the picker weights of 1.4 pounds per bale. The first loss falls on the shipper, the second loss on the mill. In the case of a Northern mill from which we have the actual figures, most of the loss in weight occurred after the cotton had reached the mill warehouse, and the cost was borne by the mill. During the year 1920 the loss in transit was 3.3 lbs. per bale and in the mill 5.3 lbs. per bale.

We think we have said enough about the losses to warrant serious

consideration of the situation. Excessive handling, inadequate compression and thus high transportation costs are among the other evils which exist. The American bale of cotton has long been the object of unfavorable comment the world over. What can be done about it?

Many reforms have been suggested. Before making our own suggestions let us briefly examine these reforms: bearing in mind their possibility of attainment—human nature being what it is.

1. Gin Compression—either into square or round bales. Most advocates of reform come to gin compression sooner or later. The subject is such a large and important one that it requires a very careful study in itself and we can do no more here than touch upon a few of the arguments pro and con. Cotton is ordinarily pressed at the gin to a density of about 12 pounds per cubic foot; then taken, usually not over 200 miles, to a compress, where it is compressed to about 22½ pounds—the railroads making a difference in the freight rate between compressed and uncompressed cotton sufficient to pay the cost of production. Advocates of gin compression argue that if cotton were compressed to about 34 pounds at the gin, sampled before the bagging was put on, covered with neat, lightweight bagging, and shipped to concentration points and then to the mill, there would be a tremendous saving in unnecessary handling and sampling, in freight rates, appearance and condition of the package; etc.

On the other hand it is pointed out that in the South there are over 20,000 gins which cost only a few thousand dollars and cannot afford to install high density presses—even if it could be shown the ginners that he would gain something by it. It is stated that if the number of gins were reduced too much, the farmers would have to haul their seed cotton too far. Then there is the sampling difficulty. Except in the case of the round bale, if cotton is to be sampled again after leaving the gin it will have to go without patching or else be rebaled. If it

is not sampled the problem of sale and distribution is made extremely difficult for buyers are suspicious of samples not drawn under their own supervision, and proper regulation of sampling and protection of samples would be extremely difficult to enforce. Furthermore, unless cotton is to be adequately stored, there is great danger that the highly compressed cotton, left in the open, will retain its moisture until the bale becomes more easily damaged—without the drying effect of the greater amount of air which remains in the present bale as it leaves the gin.

Gin compression is ideal if it can overcome these difficulties. Despite all these objections we believe it will gradually spread, as the number of gins decreases and as new and larger gins under stronger control become more common. Figures compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that the number of active ginneries has decreased from 26,234 in 1910 to 18,426 in 1920—a reduction of almost a third. This reduction in ginning establishments has been made possible by better roads, by the motor truck, and by a growing appreciation by the farmers and ginners of the need for better ginning and the economic advantage of a gin centrally located, preferably on a railroad where cotton buyers can come and where both seed and lint are readily salable.

We do not wish here to take sides on this much debated question of gin compression. As stated, we believe it will gradually spread by evolution. But we do believe it will help much to advocate it here as the next step in the line of progress.

2. High density baling at the compress is another reform with many advocates. It would not meet the question of country damage but it would mean a saving in car and shipping space. From the mill point of view we can see no real evidence of greater injury to the fibre from high density compression, and there is no serious difficulty in opening such bales. There are several different high density devices and we shall not enter into a discussion of the merits and demerits of each. One device which has been developed can be installed on existing compresses at a small cost, with practically no reduction in the speed of compression, and with the attainment of a density which allows a loading of over 100 bales to the 36 foot box car—or over 25 per cent more than at present. However, unless railroads make a difference between carload and less than carload rates there will not be a radical spread of the use of high density compression.

3. Improved warehousing is another reform which is widely advocated and which aims at the most serious evils—though, as in the case of gin compression, the practical difficulties are very great. There has recently been considerable improvement in this respect, especially along the lines of improved facilities at the compress. But the big problem is to protect the cotton while it is in the hands of the farmer or country merchant. It will take many

years to persuade the farmers and local merchants to ship their cotton to large warehouses in concentration points. At other times farmers are more likely to want to keep their cotton under their own eyes. We shall suggest later what we consider to be the best practical way to bring about improvement in protecting the bale.

4. Other reforms advocated are as follows:

Buying net weights. This in itself would seem to do little good to Northern mills who buy on basis of 4.8 per cent tare or about 24 pounds, as the present inadequate storage and the necessity of patching seem to require almost as much as 24 pounds of bagging, at least up to the compress. The question of rebaling with a lighter covering at the compress, and the possible reduction of the 6 per cent tare allowance by European mills will be mentioned later.

Sampling at gins by standard methods has been discussed in connection with gin compression. Uniform gin boxes is a reform being gradually adopted and uniform tare will be more likely to come about if all mills—American and European—will buy on the same basis.

But all these suggested reforms come short of the mark and no one of them offers the solution of our problem. The difficulty lies deeper than this or that reform. It lies in the character and education of the cotton planter and in his relation to the spinner.

The average cotton planter does not appreciate the value of better ginning, better baling, better warehousing and less waste from sampling because he does not see the effect of these bad conditions reflected in his pocketbook. Without evident economic advantage reform comes slowly and, in our opinion, there will come no great improvement in the handling of cotton until it becomes distinct and easily recognizable advantage to the farmers and ginners to improve their methods.

The spinners of the world share with the farmers the losses of the present system, and since they are, generally speaking, better organized and possessed of more means, it is they who should bring vigorous pressure for reform. Real reform can only come as a result of education. The responsibility for this education must largely fall upon the spinners.

But the question is asked, "Why do you put the burden for reforms upon the manufacturer? His duty is to manufacture the cotton, not to grow or gin, or warehouse, or merchandise, or transport it. Any activity on the part of the manufacturer will be resented by the planter, or the ginner, or the cotton merchant. You had better leave 'well enough alone,' they say—'bad as it is.'"

This seems fair enough on the surface, but on more reflection the answer is clearly seen. It is the spinners who consume the cotton and it is they who are in a position to show clearly—in dollars and cents—what it means to them to have well ginned, well handled, clean and dry cotton. The burden of expense

for the mishandling of the crop falls but remotely on ginner, compressor and merchant. Poor bagging shows an extra profit to the ginner, excessive sampling and the "city crop" means a profit to various other interests, and excessive tare show a profit to the merchant. But the loss to the farmer or manufacturer from poor ginning, country damage, excessive moisture, or mixed staple, is a real and vital and daily thing. They should, therefore, bestir themselves to see what can be done.

We suggest the following specific reforms:

1. Closer and more frequent contact between representatives of the mills and growers and merchants. If individual mills would more frequently send men South to study conditions, we are convinced that the mills would not only benefit themselves but would do a great deal of good to the industry as a whole.

2. A more carefully organized effort on the part of manufacturers' associations to keep in close touch with, and to assist, farmers' associations and other organizations who are trying to improve conditions.

For instance, the Arkansas Profitable Farming Bureau spends a great deal of time in educating the farmers. Mr. H. M. Cottrell of this organization is continually traveling around among the farmers of Arkansas, visiting hundreds of small towns, getting interested audiences. He tries to tell them what it means to the spinner to have uneven staple, mixed packs, low grades, roughly ginned cotton, but he wants to know the facts. It is his opinion that no one has an idea how much good it would do among the farmers if these things could be definitely told them, in some easily understood way, so that they could see how the mills were affected, and if it could be shown them how in the long run it all means a loss to them. Spinners should help such men as Mr. Cottrell to get the facts.

Mr. Coker of Hartsville, S. C., yields a fine influence among the farmers of that section. He and others doing constructive work of this kind should be assisted also in every way possible.

There have already been taken some steps looking towards a closer co-operation between the spinners of America and the planters. Both the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association have passed the resolution appropriating \$15,000 each per year for the development of better relations and a better understanding between growers and manufacturers. (See appendix for these resolutions).

This is a step in the right direction and we urge that these plans be carried into execution.

3. We believe that the most practical place to start the campaign for the better storage of cotton is on the farm, and we believe that every effort should be made to urge the growers to put cotton under rough shelter on the farms—even on skids under a tarpaulin if nothing better. As already shown in the damage tests mentioned bale No. 3, which was covered in this way, suf-

fered no appreciable damage.

4. We urge more care by the mills in the classing of cotton and the recognition in price of differences in character, smoothness, moisture, etc., as well as in differences of staple and grade. The policy of some mills of interesting themselves too much in the price of the cotton, saving a small fraction of a cent at almost all costs, and not properly recognizing differences in quality, is at the root of much of the difficulty in bringing about reform. Of course, bales which are distinctly not up to contract in the main features of grade and staple are usually sent to the Treasurer by the classer to be rejected. But the man who buys the cotton is frequently not sufficiently familiar with the relative differences in the value of the cotton that does "get by." If all the mills would pay a little more to shippers who ship cotton which much more than "gets by," and if they would pay a little less to shippers whose cotton barely "gets by," there would be a direct incentive to improvement which would ultimately reach back to the farmer.

These differences all involve careful and continuous experimental research by the mills as to what differences in price it pays them to make, for differences in quality and condition.

5. We urge that the mills directly or through their organizations take more of an interest in ginning, with a view to aiding farmers, ginners, and merchants to know the effect of various cleaning devices on the strength of the fibre. For instance, it ought to be clearly known as to whether double ginning weakens the cotton and if so to what extent.

6. We urge careful consideration by the manufacturers' associations of the desirability of rebaling at the compresses with lighter bagging, and buying net weights. This was suggested at the last World Cotton Conference by Mr. W. D. Nesbitt of Birmingham, Alabama, and should be looked into.

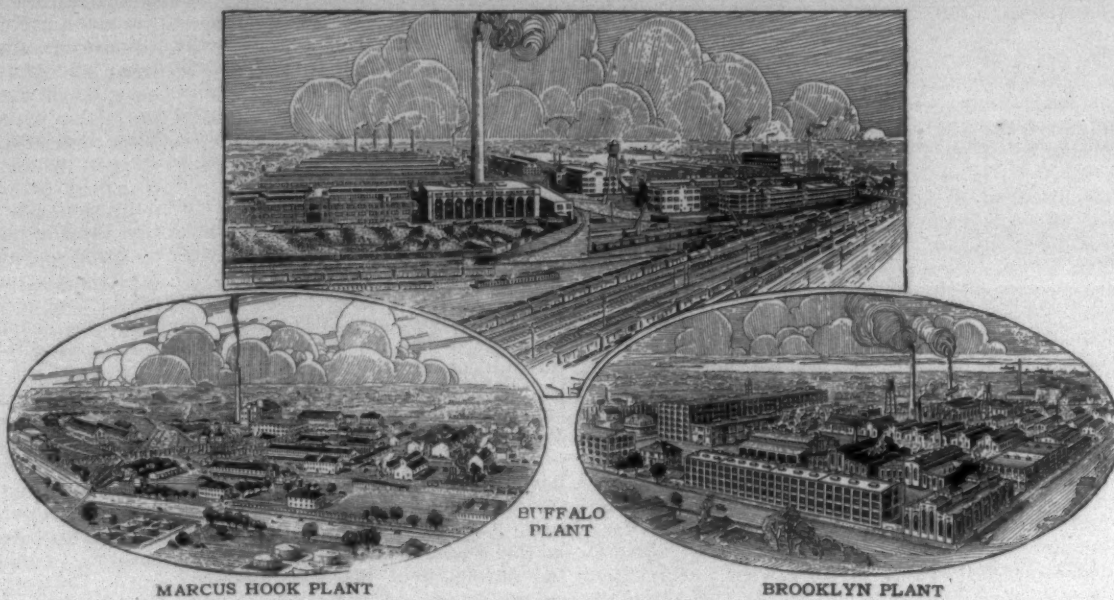
7. We recommend that European spinners consider seriously the question of buying on 4.8 per cent tare basis, as New England spinners do.

8. We urge that manufacturers take up with the railroads and other interests the question of making difference in favor of a carload rate on cotton—to bring high density compression, and save car space.

What is needed in the cotton industry is a broader perspective and straight thinking along sound economic lines. Resolutions in themselves are of little value. The difficulties are so great that they can not be overcome by resolutions of even so representative a body as this.

If men interested in the cotton industry, from whatever angle, can learn to look at their own fields in terms of the common good—which means their own good in the long run—improvement will surely come. We need have no fear for the future.

We complain of the shortness of life, yet we often waste more time than we use.



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This can only be guaranteed when an extensive study has been made by the dyestuff manufacturer of the needs of the textile trades; and when he has balanced his manufacturing processes so that he has on hand, at all times, a sufficient surplus of stock to meet all probable requirements.

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New Places for Growing Cotton.

A permanent British organization for the purpose of developing cotton growing within the Empire is to be known as the Empire Growing Corporation. It marks the attempt of Great Britain to reach out for economic independence in the matter of raw material for an industry that is one of the fundamentals of her industrial power. In a political light, this step is also significant because it will tend to bring together the constituent units of the Empire through the interchange of products.

Throughout the last one hundred and twenty years, or since the cotton industry was first organized in factories in England, Britain has imported approximately three-fourths of the total quantity of her raw cotton supplies from the United States; the remaining one-fourth coming from India, Egypt and the British West Indies. Financial support for the encouragement of cotton growing within the empire will be more generous in the future, as is indicated in the provision of £200,000 for such development this year, as compared with an item of £10,000 that appeared in last year's budget.

It would be a bold man, declares Commercial Attache Alfred P. Dennis, who would prophesy at the present day as to what this effort will mean ten years hence in supplying the mills of Lancashire with raw material. British experts figure the normal increase in the world's cotton consumption at about 500,000 bales a year. He says it is

doubtful if the most hopeful proponents of cotton growing within the Empire anticipate a net expansion of more than this amount a year in the outturn of British-grown cotton.

In other words, the efforts now under way to stimulate the production of British-grown cotton will not, under normal conditions, more than keep pace with the world's increasing demands. It may be concluded, therefore, that while increased cotton production within the Empire may serve to check swelling demands by Lancashire upon American sources of supply, so far as world markets for American cotton are concerned no diminution in demand may be anticipated as a result of the British campaign.

In surveying the British cotton areas under production and those considered available for cotton-growing, Mr. Dennis points out that the economic dislocations brought about by the war have not only served to emphasize the need but have at the same time opened new opportunities for tropical agricultural development. One may advert, in connection with this, to the extension of British control, through mandate or otherwise, over such promising areas as Mesopotamia and Tanganyika. These countries, however, must be ranked with Rhodesia and Nyasaland rather as favorable prospects, and distinguished from lands where cotton has been grown for years, such as India and Egypt.

Under normal conditions, India ranks second after the United States in point of cotton production, with

an annual crop running to some four or five million bales of 400 pounds each. Indian cotton is inferior in quality and the yield per acre has always been small. In typical pre-war years India had 23,000,000 acres in cotton, compared with America's 36,000,000 acres. Steps have been taken by the Government to improve the quality of the product and to increase the yield per acre, but it is worth while noting that practically none of India's raw cotton is employed by Lancashire spinners. Experts, however, are of the opinion that a quality of cotton comparable in many respects to Egyptian long staple can be grown in certain sections of India, notably in Sind, under irrigation.

Until some remedy is found for the unsatisfactory conditions of drainage in the Nile Delta, the production of Egyptian cotton will probably average about 5,000,000 cantars, of 100 pounds each, yearly. When reclamation and irrigation projects now under consideration have been put through, the Egyptian production may be raised by some 3,500,000 cantars. Cotton growing in the Sudan has been started, and the development there is described as simply one of irrigation. A barrage of the Blue Nile is to be undertaken which will in time make possible the irrigation of some 300,000 acres of land in the Gozira as a first instalment, with prospects of a further increase of about 1,000,000 acres suitable for cotton growing. Assuming a production of 300 pounds to the acre, which is not extravagant, this region would add 225,000 bales

of 400 pounds to Egypt's annual crop.

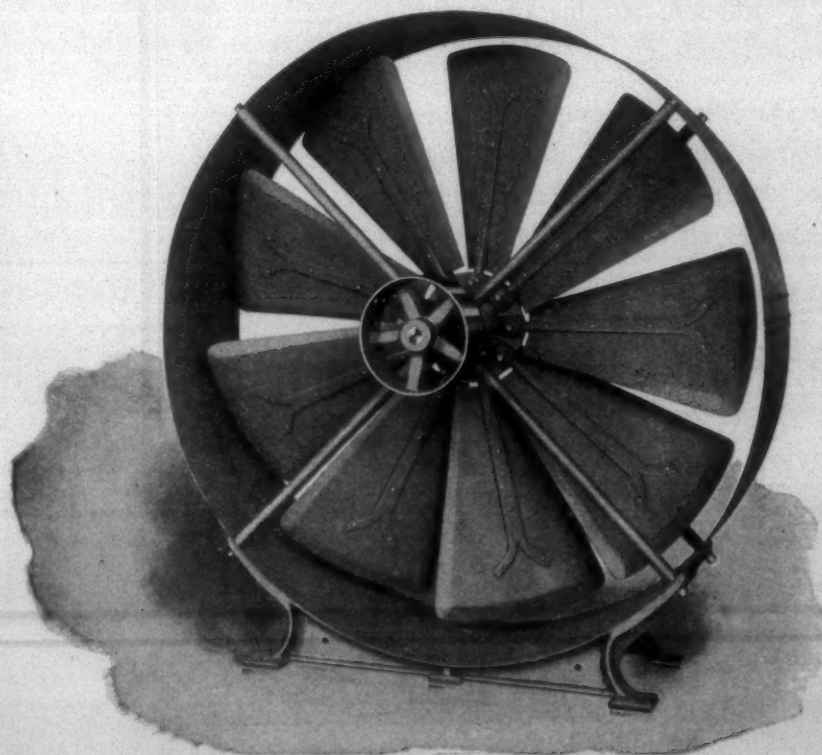
In Uganda, British East Africa, a few years' work has resulted in a production of 250,000 bales, and an estimate of 1,000,000 bales has been placed on the output before many years. Nigeria is credited with great possibilities, but the main difficulties about agricultural production in equatorial Africa have to do with labor and transportation. There is also the problem of interesting people of low culture in any enterprise that does not yield immediate results in increasing their food supply. As cotton cannot be eaten, its production is said to hold small attraction for the natives.

Cotton growing in Mesopotamia is in its experimental stage, and yet production on a large scale is promised this year. Seed farms have been laid out for the purpose of providing the required supply of commercial seed. In the experiments a cotton not unlike the best Egyptian strains and altogether suitable to Lancashire has been grown in Mesopotamia. Climatically and from the standpoint of soil and irrigation there seems to be no special obstacle to the production of a cotton in the valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates comparable to the types produced in Egypt.—Bulletin of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Happy marriages usually result when love is mixed with a little common sense.

When a man is weighed by others he is usually found wanting to dispute the figures.

Pure Air Increases Production



A STUFFY, poorly ventilated workroom besides being harmful to the health of operatives, has an ill-effect on their productiveness, which means a direct loss to you.

Better remedy these conditions by installing the *All Steel Fan*, either motor or pulley driven.

B. F. PERKINS & SON, Inc.

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Holyoke, Mass.

LOOM FIXING

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

1—The Picker Stick.

I have been a weaver, loom fixer, second hand and overseer for many years and may be able to write a few interesting and instructing articles on loom fixing. I recollect that when I was first promoted to the grade of a loom fixer I was greatly benefitted by a little outside help. I think that I would not have succeeded in keeping my section of looms in running condition if it had not been for the timely assistance of an experienced loom fixer who was in charge of the section of looms adjoining mine. I followed a man who had been careless in his work. The first loom I was called upon to fix was picking hard and throwing out the shuttle every few minutes. I started to give the loom a general overhauling and was about to tighten the driving belt as green fixers often do, even when a general overhauling or a tightening of the belt are unnecessary, when my friend, the loom fixer of the next section, happened to pass by. He started the loom, lightly touched the lay and in a moment detected just where the trouble was by the feeling of the running loom. He pointed out a split picker stick which the fixer before me had wound with belt lacing as at A figure 1. The fractured condition of the stick caused the stick loss of motion, resulting in an uneven delivery of the power against the picker. Hence there was not too much power on the picking motion which caused the shuttle to be thrown, but there was too much unevenness of the throw to make up for which increased power was required and this increased power threw out the shuttle.

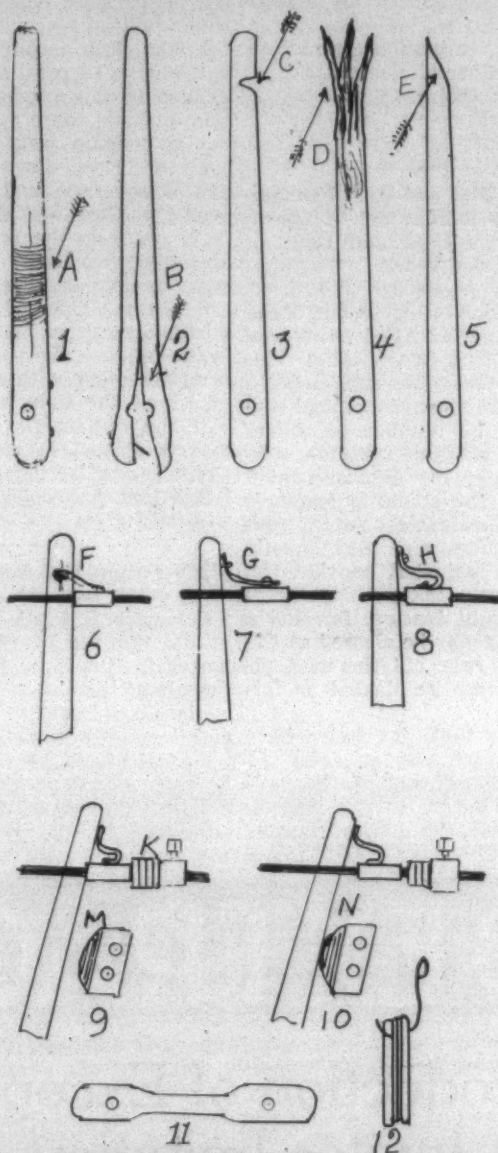
We removed the picker stick and replaced it with a new one, properly adjusted the sweep strap and power, and the shuttle was not thrown out again. My next case was easy, as the stick was broken at the bottom as at B figure 2. I replaced the broken stick with a new one and walked proudly away only to have the girl call me again to find the stick again broken. So I got my friend to examine the loom and he soon showed me where the trouble was. The sweep was too long. The sweep strap was too short and therefore the stick was drawn up against the bunter of the loom at every pick. The strain on the stick was sustained a fraction after the stick had reached the bunter, and this of course broke the stick. So it was explained to me how to reduce the sweep so as to remove the strain on the stick before the stick reached the packing of the bunter. In another case the stick was worn in two where it contacted with the picker as at C figure 3. This was caused by too much leather packing on the picker rod next the shuttle boxes and not enough packing in the bunter. The lack of packing in the bunter allowed the stick to strike the picker at every turn of the loom,

thereby gradually wearing the wood away in the picker stick as shown. Through the same cause in another loom the head of the stick was splintered as at D figure 4.

I was caused considerable trouble with one loom by the condition of one of the picker sticks. The top of the stick was worn off as at E figure 5. The result was that the loom jumped a little at every pick at that end, due to the bevelled edge of the picker stick getting below the picker and lifting it slightly with the progress of the sweep. This lifting motion was imparted to the entire end of the lay and made the loom run heavily and with an unsteady picking motion.

A new stick was provided and the trouble ceased at once. First of all, the management should furnish good picker sticks for the loom fixer. I have had to contend with sticks containing knots and other defects. If good sticks are furnished, and the fixer uses judgment in adjustments, there ought not to be a very great wastage in picker sticks.

The little item of picker straps is of more importance than many sup-



This gives the picker and strap just enough play to prevent binding and at the same time the picker is drawn full back in place to clear the boxes when the stick recedes. Figure 9 shows the manner in which picker of high grade manufacture are prematurely destroyed as well as the picker stock made to wear out more quickly. The bunter on the frame of the loom is designated m. This bunter is supposed to be kept well packed with leather or other packing for the purpose of receiving the force of the blow of the picker stick at each revolution of the loom.

But in some cases the packing placed on the picker rod as at k, is too great and the picker strikes this packing before the stick contacts with the packing in the bunter below. Consequently the picker and top of the stick receive the force of the blow and one or the other is obliged to give way soon. Whereas, if the adjustment is made as in figure 10, the force of the blow of the stick is received on the packing in the bunter n, as intended by the builders of the loom, and neither picker nor stick will be prematurely damaged. It is a good plan to utilize discarded picker sticks for sweep strap sticks by cutting out the form as in figure 11, and boring a hole at either end for the bolts to fasten the sweep straps. Figure 12 is a suggestion of a wire hook, hung near the bench with a dozen or so picker straps ready for use. Old pieces of belting can be cut to picker strap proportions and kept in stock.

Old Fixer.

(Continued Next Week.)

Picker Sticks
Spools
Skewers
Binders
Loom Supplies
Ivey M'fg Co.
Hickory, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

**Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
Heddles**

LAWRENCE, MASS.

N. C. Cotton Manufacturers Meet Next Week.

The Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina is making elaborate plans for their annual meeting at Battery Park Hotel at Asheville, N. C., next Friday and Saturday, July 8 and 9. An unusually large attendance is expected according to reports from Hunter Marshall, Jr., Charlotte, N. C., who is secretary of the association. Following is the program:

Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina,

Friday, July 8, 10:00 A. M.

Friday Morning Session.

Convention Called to Order by T. C. Leak, President.

Opening Prayer.

Address—"The Forgotten Man," Dr. Jno. E. White, President Anderson College, Anderson, S. C.

Address—Hon. Cameron Morrison, Governor of North Carolina.

Address—T. C. Leak, President.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer.

Report of Standing Committees.

Appoint of Committees—Nomination, Resolution.

Adjournment.

Friday Afternoon Session—3 O'clock
Address—L. D. Tyson, Knoxville, Tenn.

Adjournment.

Informal Banquet—7:45 P. M.

Battery Park Hotel.

Members, Their Families, and Friends of the Association.

Presiding—T. C. Leak, President, Rockingham, N. C.

Music.

Address—"The Looking Glass," correctly so that they will give full length to the ends.

S. C.

Saturday, July 9, 10:00 A. M.

Address—Hon. Josephus Daniels,

Ex-Secretary of Navy, Raleigh, N. C.

General Discussion by members

on matters of interest to the mills.

Report of Committee on Resolu-

tion.

Report of Nomination Committee.

Report of Special Committees.

Election of Officers.

Unfinished Business.

Adjournment.

What is the Best and Most Economical Way to Reduce the Number of Rollers Used and Get Good Work.

(By J. L. Rhinehardt, Second Hand Spinning Room, at April Overseers' Meeting, Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.)

The best and most economical way of reducing the number of rollers used may be summed up under several heads, but the first and main object about the spinning frame is to see that the inside bolster, traveler ring, guide wire and spindle are properly adjusted so that the end will stay up, not pull tight, and having the right tension, forming a balloon. This may be classed as the most general rule, but the most direct causes may be classed as follows:

First: See that the roller bars are properly set. By so doing all strain will be relieved of the rollers.

Second: Set the roving frames

correctly so that they will give full length to the ends.

Third: See that the rollers are properly saddled and weighted. By doing so the stirrups will not rub the steel rollers.

Fourth: Keep the rollers properly cleaned and all chokes removed. If this is complied with the roller will be given its full speed.

Fifth: Run a roller as long as it will give good results in front, then change to the middle or back section and run there as long as possible and obtain good results.

Sixth: Keep down all hard ends and double roving from the card room, as they will cause a groove to be made in the roller, making it absolutely worthless to be used in front, middle or back.

Seventh: The last and most important question that confronts us is the oiling. The rollers should be properly oiled with the right kind of oil all the time, as the light oil will run out on the leather roller, making it useless, also causing the roller to run dry before oiling again. I find that A No. 3-0 and A No. 5-0 non-fluid gives the best results.

50,276 Cotton Mill Workers in S. C.

Columbia, S. C.—A slight decrease in the number of cotton mill employes in this State is noted in the reports of the cotton mill inspectors to the State Department of Industry and Commerce, which reports cover the period from Jan. 1, 1921, to June 1. During that period a total of 50,276 people were employed in the mills as against a total of 52,428 for

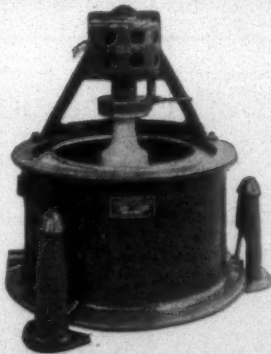
the same period in 1920.

The figures compiled show that in the period covered 29,020 white men were employed, a decrease of 534 from 1920. The number of white women employed was 15,086, a decrease of 39 from 1920. Negro men employed numbered 2,883, a decrease of 512 from 1920. Negro women employed numbered 1,290, a decrease from 1920 of 552. White boys from 14 to 16 years of age numbered 1,290, a decrease from 1920 of 290, and white girls, from 14 to 16 years of age, numbered 1,272, a decrease of 206 from the same period last year.

In speaking of the schools which are maintained in the mill villages, the report to the department of industry says, "There is a wonderful improvement in school facilities and interests in mill towns and mill superintendents give hearty support to the schools. The Graniteville Manufacturing Company has completed a school building with equipment at a cost of \$175,000, with an enrollment of 497, having only three delinquents. These delinquents were denied the swimming pool and other recreational privileges by the mill superintendent and no delinquents are expected next term.

"The mill superintendents do not like to employ children under 16 and do so only in extreme cases when it is necessary to the existence of persons dependent on these children. The statistics show a decrease of children employed in the mills from 14 to 16 years of age in 1921 as compared with 1920 as fol-

HYDRO EXTRACTORS



Type B Motor Driven
Self-Balancing

Any Production of Exceptional Merit Invites Imitation, But—

The "Hercules-Electric" Hydro Extractor is so far advanced in design, construction and proven performance, that though it may be copied or imitated, and while you may be offered extractors that look like the "Hercules-Electric" and are claimed to be just as good, yet that in itself will be the best assurance that the "Hercules-Electric" is an extractor of superlative qualities. Users call it "The Finest Extractor Made"



Only Hercules Extractors have Motors mounted on Tilting Bracket to Facilitate Removing Basket and Bearings

East Jersey Pipe Company

New York Office
T. A. Gillespie
Gillespie Bldg.

Works
Paterson, N. J.

Eastern Agent
F. A. Tolhurst
Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Agent
E. S. Player
Greenville, S. C.

Canadian Agent
Whitehead-Emmans, Ltd
Montreal

EAST JERSEY PIPE CO. SUCCESSORS TO GILLESPIE MOTOR CO.
PATERSON N. J.

lows: White males, 290; white females, 206."

The report further says that the department has experienced less trouble in enforcing the labor laws, including sanitary regulations, this year than ever before and has noted with gratification the co-operation given by mill authorities and the pride shown by them in going beyond the requirements of the State laws in working for the betterment of mill conditions from all standpoints.

"A Federal inspector stated recently that South Carolina ranks high in Washington in complying with labor and sanitary laws and that the health record of employees is not surpassed by any State," says this report.

Pledge Confidence in Mill Management.

Greenville, S. C.—How do operatives in Southern cotton mills feel about the present general readjustment with its consequent wage reductions and, in some instances, curtailment of production?

This question, heard in textile circles of the South and East often during the past few months, is answered, according to mill men well in touch with the situation, in a monthly newspaper published by and for employees of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, at Piedmont, near Greenville.

Under the heading "Readjustment," this publication, which is named "The Bridge," discusses conditions in the last issue editorially. In part, the editorial reads:

"We trust that the readers of 'The Bridge' will pardon us if we again refer to a matter that concerns us all. That is the present condition of business in this country, and how it affects us textile workers. We have had a period of unexampled prosperity for several years. * * * Unprincipled men who have had the capital bought up immense quantities of the necessities of life, foodstuffs and clothing, and stored them and let them rot and spoil so as to keep prices up on a high level.

"We, in the cotton mills, were like the rest. Our wages went up to hitherto unheard of heights. We all became extravagant, indulged in all kinds of luxuries and dressed equal to those in the millionaire class—in fact, some of them outdressed the wealthy. The laboring man who was sharp enough to store anything was wise, but few did it. We thought this unusual and feverish condition was going to last forever.

"The cotton mill is different from most others. It is run on a smaller margin of profit as a rule, and the money is made by doing a large amount of business. It is difficult to manage and requires the most skillful management to make it a success. And another thing about it is this: While every other line of business may be prosperous, the mills are liable to get into deep water, from the changing and fluctuating prices of the fleecy staple. No crop in the country is more uncertain in the amount raised each year. One year it will be up to 40 cents a pound; the next it will come down

to 10 cents. If the mills pay 40 cents a pound for it and have bought any amount ahead as they are obliged to do in order to keep the mills running and furnish the help steady employment, and have to sell their goods on the basis of cotton at 10 cents a pound, they have got to keep readjusting their system or shut down. The latter a good many of them do.

"That the mill managers in the South are inclined to take any advantage of their help is simply absurd. They look after their interests as if the help were their own children.

"Our plain duty is this: Let us have confidence that our mill managers will do the very best they can for us in the way of wages, and that they will take care of our interests. Let us cut out the extravagance of the past few years. Prices have already come down some, and they will come down more. * * * If cotton were more generally worn and used, it would make a solid boom for the mills, and help us all. So, friends and neighbors, let us be patient; let us be sensible over the situation, and trust in the God who has never yet failed us."

Emphasizes Welfare Work of Southern Cotton Mills.

The Gastonia (N. C.) Gazette publishes the following editorial in a recent issue, under the caption "The Best Answer to McMahon's Charges."

"As an example of the typical industrial community in the South, the Gazette refers its readers to the Ranlo-Rex-Priscilla community. It is the best answer to the charges made by Mr. McMahon. In this community will be found co-operative stores and community houses, playgrounds and fine school buildings. Recently there was organized at Ranlo the first industrial community fair in the State. The fair will exhibit products from the industrial community in which these mills are located. Furthermore, the school authorities have installed an up-to-date moving picture outfit and the best movie art is there displayed, including Fairbanks, Pickford and all the rest. The machine will also be used in Sunday school and church work.

"At these moving picture shows, the Ranlo Concert Band will furnish music. This community band is an organization any community would be proud of. It plays for every public occasion or gathering in the village, including baseball games, school entertainments, etc.

"In this same community will be found an ice plant and a laundry, both of which operate for the benefit of the employees exclusively.

"McMahon passed by all these things coming from Charlotte to Gastonia, yet he failed to see them. A recital of a few of these many advantages that the average mill community enjoys in Gaston county is the best answer to McMahon's declarations."

Japanese Mills Increase Importations of Cotton.

The present stocks of raw cotton in Japan are estimated at approxi-

mately 300,000 bales, or under, of which 65,000 bales are American cotton, according to a cablegram from Trade Commissioner K. A. Butts, Tokyo. In addition to the raw cotton, there are estimated to be 85,000 bales of cotton yarn in stock.

The imports of raw cotton from January to June, 1921, were about 3,000,000 piculs (equivalent to 800,000 bales of 500 pounds each). The consumption of American raw cotton for the year ending May 31 is estimated to have amounted to 625,000 bales.

According to the reports made at the end of April, there were at that time 3,043,800 spindles active and 769,800 idle, but since then there has been a considerable reduction in the number of idle spindles. The raw cotton market is consequently improving and the trade in Japan is quite optimistic.

Commitments Broadening, John V. Farwell Reports.

Chicago, Ill.—The John V. Farwell Co.'s Trade Review for the week follows:

"The wholesale dry goods business still continues on an at-once delivery basis with buyers visiting the market in large numbers, and buying oftener and for immediate needs. In some lines commitments for the future are broadening. According to manufacturing conditions and apparent scarcity of some lines for early fall inventories are being taken or completed in various departments preparatory to determining results of the first six months' business.

"The advance silk business is better than had been expected for July and August. Organdies in both white and colored are in big demand. Inquiries are beginning to come in for colored and white ratines. Ribbons are active. Collections are satisfactory."

Advance \$1,000,000 to Finance Cotton Exports.

Washington, June 24.—The War Finance Corporation announces that it has agreed to make the following advances:

One million dollars to finance the export of cotton under contract to be exported at a later date to England, Germany, Spain, France, Japan, Belgium, Italy, Portugal and China.

One million four hundred and forty thousand dollars to finance the export of American built freight cars to China.

One million six hundred thousand dollars to finance the export of American tobacco to China.

O. D. Carpenter Dead.

O. D. Carpenter, one of the leading cotton manufacturers of this section and owner of Hardin Mills at Worth, died at his home at Worth about three o'clock last Friday following a stroke of paralysis and a long period of declining health.

Mr. Carpenter suffered a stroke of paralysis Wednesday afternoon, from which he never recovered. After being stricken he remained en-

tirely unconscious until his death. He had not been in good health for two years, being confined a large part of the time to his home, from which he has conducted a large part of the business of his mills.

As a cotton mill owner and capitalist, Mr. Carpenter was widely known throughout this section. In 1897 he began the building of the Hardin mills and the town of Worth, the owner of which he has been ever since.

Mr. Carpenter was 68 years of age, but had he lived, he would have reached his sixty-ninth birthday in August. He was reared in the section in which he built his mills, having been engaged in the mercantile business there before he entered the mill business. He was a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church of his neighborhood.

Surviving are his wife, a daughter, Mrs. H. A. Costner, and three sons, Earl, Purvey and Worth C. Carpenter. There are also living two brothers, Messrs. M. M. and W. S. Carpenter, of Iron Station, and two sisters, Mrs. R. E. Lineberger, of Lincolnton, and Mrs. John Rudisill, of Iron Station.

Hope Crenshaw Killed by Shock at Arcade Mills.

Rock Mill, S. C.—Hope Crenshaw, 19 years of age, was instantly killed by electric shock at noon Tuesday when he entered the transformer house at the Arcade Cotton Mill. Crenshaw, who was employed by the mill as motorman, had been engaged at his duties during the morning and the plant had just shut down for the dinner hour when the accident occurred. The young man was not seen to enter the transformer house, located near the main building, nor is it known why he went inside. Superintendent McGee was passing and heard the noise made when he fell to the floor, after the high voltage current had passed through his body, and rushing in found him dead.

The young man is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Crenshaw, one sister, Miss Lottie Crenshaw, and two brothers, John and W. W. Crenshaw, all of this city. He was highly esteemed by his friends and associates and the news of the accident cast a shadow of sadness over the village.

The remains will be taken to Lancaster, his old home, for interment tomorrow.

Dry Goods Trade Showing Increase.

Chicago, Ill. — "Wholesale dry goods business continues to show some progress," The John V. Farwell Co.'s weekly trade review reports. "Road sales are higher than the corresponding week a year ago and there is a noticeable gain in the number of at-once and advance orders over corresponding period in June, 1920. Buyers continue to come to market in larger numbers than June of last year.

"The passing of the emergency tariff law has quickened retailers' interest in the buying of wool dress goods for fall.

"Ginghams, organdies, knitted underwear novelties, colored silk umbrellas and other summer goods are very active."

THE QUESTIONNAIRE—Spinning

The Questionnaire which was started last week is going to be a success. A number of replies have been received in answer to the questions and a number of new questions asked. All answers to questions on carding will be given in the issue of July 21 when the discussion page will again be devoted to carding. If you know anything that would be of interest to others or have any questions on carding send them in so we can receive them by July 15th.

This week the questions are on spinning. We want every spinner to look them over and give us their opinion on the subject. Also ask any question on any branch of the mill work which you would like to get the opinion of others. On the blanks that have been returned most every question has been answered and will prove of interest to our readers. The setting of the card and the use of ball bearings and chain drives on picker aprons is interesting.

Remember we want all the answers and questions we can get and the more you send in the more value the department will have.

The discussion next week will be on weaving and have some good questions that will be interesting and we are expecting numerous answers to them. Answer the questions here and ask all you want to. They will do the industry good.

(1-S) What is a good average labor cost per pound today on 18s single combed hosiery yarn?

(2-S) What should be the average production per spindle on 18s single combed hosiery yarns, running 10 hours per day?

(3-S) Is best results obtained by running the travis up fast or down fast? Will either have any effect on yarn stuffing off bobbin on filling wind?

(4-S) What variation do you allow in numbers of yarn and what should be allowed?

(5-S) Could a standard variation be adopted, say, for 20s to 30s and 30s to 40s, etc.?

(6-S) Will a hand driven spindle give as good results as a tape drive? Why?

(7-S) Give good reason why a No. 1 flange ring gives better results than a No. 2?

(8-S) What one thing causes the greatest variation in yarn in Southern mills? Give reasons

Questions.

On the blanks below list any questions you would like to have answered and we will endeavor to get the opinion of Southern mill men on them.

Carding

Spinning

Weaving

Finishing

Power

Other questions

Fill in all the blanks in which you are interested, sign your name and address below, tear out the page and mail to Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Name

Mill

Position

Address

An Age of Common Sense.

(By Bruce Barton before Cleveland Advertising Club.)

Being salesmen and facing, as we do, the time of greatest opportunity and greatest test that American salesmen have ever faced, it seems to me that it is worth while to ask ourselves what things are there, in addition to our regular line of goods, what ideas there are that we ought to be selling in the United States in the next year, in the next few years? What should we carry into our trade besides our sample cases? What does the United States need, these days, more than it needs anything else?

I believe that we can answer these questions in just three simple words.

In the first place America needs, as it never needed it before, a new gospel of the eternal importance and dignity of work. If you dig into the biography of almost any man who has achieved important things in his generation, you discover that whatever may have been his endowments, whatever may have been his special genius, down at the roots of his achievement is the fact that he was willing to put into his life more than the amount of work day by day, week by week, and month by month, than the average man competing against him was willing to invest.

Henry Smith works all day, comes home at night and takes off his shoes and sits in his stocking feet, and when I was up in Dearborn, Mich., they told me that Henry Ford works all day, and comes home at night, takes off his shoes and sits in his stocking feet, and Henry Smith, looking at Henry Ford, sees nothing but the income of several thousand, or tens of thousands of dollars a day. It seems to me that mutual understanding and that real progress is going to start when, some way or other, Henry Smith begins to understand that all that several thousand dollars a day can give to Henry Ford is the satisfaction of coming home at night and taking off his shoes in his own home, sitting in his stocking feet, and looking with pride and satisfaction on an honest day's work.

I do not know just exactly how we are going to do it. I know it is not an easy thing, because many, many generations have passed, and it has not been accomplished, but I do believe that the one great thing we have got to find a way to do is to make it possible, in our industrial life, for the man who stands at the bench somehow to feel in what he does the same sort of satisfaction and pride which now animates and thrills the man who sits at a desk, and to make the man who stands up to his waist in a ditch, or who swings the ax beside a tree, feel that somehow there is that in the thing he does that reaches down and takes hold on things eternal, and that every swing of the pick and every stroke of the ax is not merely so much servitude, but that, in so far as that is done in a spirit of real pride and satisfaction and service, he makes himself a co-worker of Almighty God in the great task of feeding and clothing and housing the world.

Now, I think the second thing that is going to be very worth while for us to sell in the next three or four years is a broader and a bigger and a more inclusive spirit of tolerance. I suppose that we are all born-intolerant. I know I was. Some way, it seems as if Providence had put into the character of every people on the globe something that is exceedingly irritating to every other people. I know that Englishmen irritate me tremendously. Japs irritate me. Frenchmen irritate me. Germans irritate me. I have no doubt that I irritate them.

There may have been room for that sort of irritation and intolerance in the world before the war. There is certainly no room now. Nations no longer exist in the old, isolated sense—labor and capital no longer exist in that individualistic sense. If any message was written by the war, so plain that anybody ought to be able to read it, it was this message, which was written in letters of blood across the sky, that no man, no family, no business, no nation, lives to itself or dies to itself or can live to itself or can die to itself.

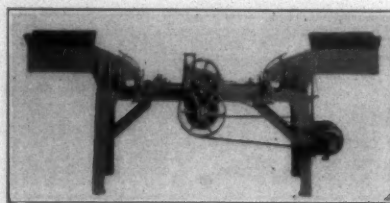
And the third thing, and the last thing, as I see it, that is worth while for all of us to sell, no matter whatever our line may be, is a newer and bigger and broader and more vital faith.

In New York, just before Christmas time, after I had met a group of salesmen who had been kicked out of stores all over the country for three or four months, and were tired and discouraged and disconsolate, and thought nobody would ever buy any more shoes, and nobody was ever going to build any more houses, and nobody was ever going to get married and need more tableware, or anything of that sort, and that the world was coming to an end, I said to the sales manager, "I want to take these fellows for a little drive." We got into taxicabs and went down in New York to the corner of Twelfth street and University Place, which has been, until the last few weeks, a vacant lot, and I said to them, "I brought you down here to show you this vacant lot." They were amazed and wondered why I would pay taxicab fare to show them a vacant lot.

I said "I want you to take a very careful look at it. Doesn't it occur to you as a strange thing, in a part of the city as thickly settled as this, where land values are so very high, where rents are so many dollars a foot, doesn't it seem to you strange that there should be, on such a desirable corner, no building? I am going to tell you the story, and the reason it is vacant. It is vacant because, until a few days ago, it had been impossible for anybody to get a clear title to it for nearly one hundred years. One hundred years ago, almost, a farmer died, and he wrote into his will that he did not care what his heirs might do with the rest of his farm, but as for this little particular piece of pasture, which is now the corner of Twelfth street and University Place, he wanted it to be kept forever free from any encumbrance as a burying place for the bones of himself and his wife." Now, I said to these men

who thought that the United States was all ready to pass into the hands of a receiver, "For heaven's sake, look at that lot, and carry away, that such a country is going to go indelibly printed on your minds, a picture of it, and if, as a result of that, you have not got imagination enough to believe that a country that less than one hundred years ago was nothing but pastures and five million people, if you have not imagination enough to believe that such a country, which, less than one hundred years ago, had a few white settlers here, battling for their lives against the Indians, today has one hundred and ten million people who are wearing things and seating things and buying things and needing things, if you have not got imagination enough to believe that such a country is going to go on in population and in needs, and in business, then," I said, "you haven't got imagination enough to be worthy of the name of salesman, and you certainly are not worthy of citizenship in the greatest country in the world." And that seems to me to be the third fundamental thing, that is worth while for us to believe and to carry with us and to sell in these next few years. Every age, you know, has its special characteristics. One hundred years ago, Tom Payne wrote about

(Continued on Page 23.)



IT CAN BE DONE

The fellow who says it can't be done is usually interrupted by someone doing it. It can be done.

The reason some men accomplish more than others is because they approach the difficult task differently. They begin by saying, "It can be done."

Three golf players start a drive across a water hazard. Two of the fellows dug out old balls so, if they failed to clear the water, they would not lose a valuable ball. They had their thoughts on losing, and lost. The other player picked his very best ball and fixed his eye away beyond the water and thought only of winning. He staked his very best on—it can be done.

Hazards are manufactured in golf to make the game more difficult, hence more interesting. Business would lose all of its joy if the difficult hazards were removed. The real business man goes at it in the spirit of—I can be done.

"Every business may today has his problems. They are vastly different from those of yesterday. He can and will win only as he approaches them in the spirit of—it can be done.

—Harry Newman Tolles, in The Business Philosopher for June.

There's plenty of business to be had today. The only requirement is

Go After It

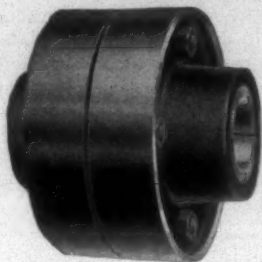
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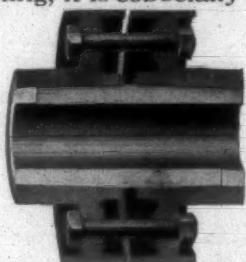


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Personal News

Mike Rafter is night carder at
Globe Yarn Mill, Mount Holly, N. C.

J. K. Edwards is superintendent
of Anchor Duck Mills No. 2, Rome,
Ga.

Albert Koonce is now overseer of
carding at Corley Mills, Cumberland,
N. C.

C. N. Harper has been appointed
overseer of weaving at Edna Mills,
Reidsville, N. C.

Jack Pilkerton, from Eastern
Manufacturing Company, Selma, N.
C., is now at Smithfield, N. C.

W. J. McDonald has resigned as
superintendent of the Sylvian Cot-
ton Mills, Shelbyville, Tenn.

Jas. P. Florence has resigned as
overseer spinning at the Consolida-
ted Textile Corporation, Pelham, Ga.

J. B. Oliver has been appointed
spinning overseer at the Consolida-
ted Textile Corporation, Pelham, Ga.

N. B. Smith, from Greensboro, N.
C., is now overseer of cloth room at
Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

W. P. Ross, carding overseer at
the Tipton Mills, Tipton, Ga., has
also been given the spinning room.

Edward Taylor has been trans-
ferred from overseer spinning to
overseer twisting and warping at
the Tipton Cotton Mills, Tipton, Ga.

J. W. Parker, manager of the Pel-
ham Cotton Mills, Pelham, Ga., has
been appointed general manager of
the City Electric plant at Albany,
Ga.

Jim Griffin, from Eastern Manu-
facturing Company, Selma, N. C., is
now second hand in spinning at
Greenville Cotton Mills, Greenville,
N. C.

C. H. Lockman, overseer of No. 2
weave room at Maginnis Cotton
Mills, New Orleans, La., has also
taken charge of warping, slashing and
drawing-in.

John M. Beatty has accepted po-
sition as traveling salesman for Car-
olina Specialty Company, Charlotte,
N. C. This company manufactures
and sells mill specialties.

J. W. Fernander, formerly over-
seer of spinning at Hampton, Ga.,
has resigned to accept a similar po-
sition with Bibb Manufacturing
Company, Porterdale, Ga.

M. L. Ferguson, formerly second
hand in weaving at Baldwin Cotton
Mills, Chester, S. C., is now assist-
ant overseer of weaving at Lancas-
ter Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

D. Raymond Hinkle has resigned
his position as superintendent of
Mill No. 1 of Cedartown Cotton &
Export Company, Cedartown, Ga.,
and has accepted the position of
superintendent of Kinston Cotton
Mills, Kinston, N. C., entering upon
his new duties July 15.

A. C. Canterbury, who has been
overseer of carding, spinning and
winding at Alden Mills, Meridian,
Miss., has resigned and is now over-
seer of spinning at Eva Jane Mills,
Sylacauga, Ala.

Rogers W. Davis, Southern repre-
sentative for Saco-Lowell Shops,
Charlotte, N. C., is one of the dele-
gates to the International Chamber
of Commerce Conference being held
in London, England, this week.

Frank W. Reynolds, president of
Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engineers,
Boston, Mass., accompanied by his
wife, his daughter Marion and his
son Arthur, sails for Rotterdam Sat-
urday, June 25, on the S. S. Rotter-
dam. He plans to make a pleasure
tour of Europe and will return to
the States early in September.

Officers and Board of Governors of Southern Textile Association to Meet.

President Gordon A. Johnston of
the Southern Textile Association has
called a meeting of the officers and
Board of Governors of the South-
ern Association to be held at the
Manufacturers Club in Charlotte at
10:30 a. m. Saturday, July 16.

The object of the meeting is to
discuss matters of policy and plan
the Fall meeting.

J. M. Browning Kills Himself.

Burlington, N. C.—J. M. Browning,
president of Southern Hosiery Mills
and prominent citizen of this place,
committed suicide in his room at his
home here Tuesday afternoon about
4 o'clock. He used a razor and end-
ed his life by cutting his throat.
According to information obtained
Mr. Browning went to his room to
rest and told his wife to not dis-
turb him. A few minutes later she
went to his room and found his body
in a pool of blood. It is believed here
that the rash deed was caused by
worry over financial losses.

J. L. Dabbs' Father Dead.

After an illness of several months,
Lemuel Jackson Dabbs died last
Thursday night about 8 o'clock at
the home of his son, John L. Dabbs,
435 Clement avenue, Charlotte, N. C.
Mr. Dabbs was born in Union
county, South Carolina, December
29, 1832, and was therefore in his
89th year. He served in the Con-
federate Army in Co. "H," Fifth
South Carolina Volunteers, during
the war between the states. His ser-
vice covered the entire period of the
war and he was wounded four
times.

In 1899 he retired from active bus-
iness affairs and in 1902 removed
from Rock Hill, S. C., to make his
home with his son here.

He is survived by two sons, John
L. Dabbs of Charlotte, and Ben R.
Dabbs of Atlanta. One stepdaugh-
ter, Mrs. S. R. Kidd of this city, also
survives.

Ten Years Ago

Nearly 200 names have appeared in these columns since the Ten Years Ago department was started. Have you seen yours? If you have been in the mill business ten or fifteen years you are likely to see it here. The items below were taken from the Southern Textile Bulletin dated June 29, 1911.

Personal Items Ten Years Ago.

John A. McFalls is now assistant superintendent at Marlboro Mill No. 4, McColl, S. C.

Edgar Davis of Charlotte has become night carder at the Eureka Mill, Lincolnton, N. C.

W. M. Moore of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of night overseer of weaving at the Globe Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.

H. B. Jennings, manager of several mills at Lumberton, N. C., has been elected one of the commissioners of that town.

T. M. Denning, superintendent of the Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C., made an automobile trip to Durham last week.

R. P. Deal, formerly superintendent of the Siluria, Ala., Cotton Mills, is now located at Greensboro, N. C.

A. M. Hamilton, superintendent of the Lowe Mills, Huntsville, Ala., has gone on a ten days trip to New York and Boston.

W. E. Tisdale of Rutherfordton, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Dilling Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

W. L. Sanders is now superintendent of Bloomfield Mfg. Co., Statesville, N. C.

E. B. Brown has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C., to become assistant superintendent of the Klotho Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

C. J. Gault has been transferred from day overseer of spinning and winding to night overseer of same at the Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

J. W. Engle has resigned as second hand in carding to accept the position of second hand in spinning in the same mill at Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Mill News Items Ten Years Ago.

Greenville, S. C.—The Gallivan Building Company has made contract for some additions to the Monaghan Mill. The cloth room at this mill is to be enlarged and some other work done.

Greenville, S. C.—The Woodside Cotton Mills Company was organized here June 23; capital stock \$3,000,000. John T. Woodside was elected president; J. D. Woodside, vice-president and treasurer; E. F. Woodside, vice-president and secretary.

Calhoun, Ga.—The Echota Mills will, in the near future, add greatly to their equipment.

Union, S. C.—Ottaray Mills will soon be merged into the Parker Cotton Mill Co., headquarters Greenville, S. C.

Lincolnton, N. C.—The Eureka Mills will install another Johnson & Bassett mule spinning frame. They now have three mules and are manufacturing coarse yarns on the wool system and running night and day.

Whitmire, S. C.—The Glenn-Lowry Cotton Mills Company has closed a contract with mill power department of the Southern Power Company to receive from the latter 1,500 horsepower electricity.

Cuero, Tex.—The Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mills, recently recapitalized, are being greatly improved. The plant will contain 7,000 spindles and 160 looms and manufacture duck and heavy sheetings.

Huntsville, Ala.—A great many additions and improvements are being made at the Howe Mills.

Greer, S. C.—The capacity of the Greer Mfg. Company will be increased by the addition of 5,000 spindles and the proportionate intermediate machinery.

Durham, N. C.—The Pearl Cotton Mills will soon begin operation by electrical drive.

Automobile Burned.

While on the way from Cherryville to Kings Mountain, a five-passenger Oldsmobile car was completely destroyed by fire. The car was owned and driven by Mr. John S. P. Carpenter, superintendent of Melville Mfg. Co. of Cherryville. Mr. Carpenter was accompanied by Mr. Rudisill, also of Cherryville.

Editorial Ten Years Ago.

Crop Prospects.

Having reached the end of June with the cotton crop in an almost perfect condition we fail to see how one can now predict a small crop and we believe that it will require adverse weather, such as we have never seen before to reduce the yield below 14,000,000.

Should the present favorable conditions continue the yield will be at least 15,000,000 and may be much more.

We do not wish to make a crop estimate at this season but we can see nothing that indicates a small crop for this year and its possibilities must be considered by those in the cotton manufacturing business. —(The crop for 1911 was 16,101,000 bales.—Ed.)

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NEW RIVER and POCAHONTAS MINE RUN and PREPARED SIZES

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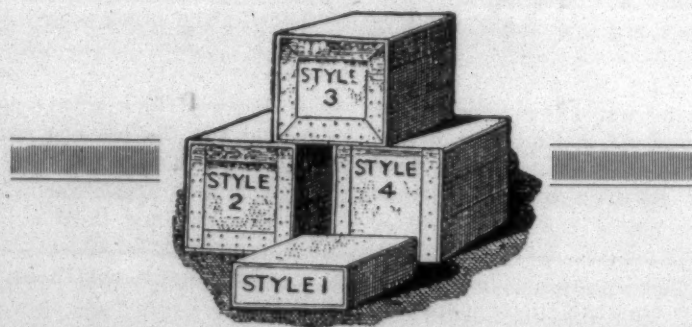
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Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.

Drawer 330

HICKORY, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1921

The Recovery of Europe.

We fully recognize the fact that the prosperity of this country depends to a considerable extent upon the recovery of Europe but it is foolish to consider Europe as sick unto death or as a helpless cripple.

The pessimists still picture Europe as a bloody battle field or as filled with idle soldiers who have not yet returned to work but we should not lose sight of the fact that it is almost three years since the war ended and most of the battle fields are now growing their third crop of foodstuffs.

The chaos that followed the ending of the war has gradually been smothered out and millions of men who returned to their former business or entered new businesses during the closing months of 1919 or the early portion of 1920 have passed through the readjustment period and it is reasonable to suppose that their enterprises have begun to develop.

We are taught to believe that Europe is in rags but when occasional moving pictures of European life are shown to be well and amply dressed.

As each crop is produced by the soil of Europe, the purchasing power of the people is increased and as each month goes by business conditions reach further towards normal.

Progress was very slow at first and is still moving slowly but any thinking man will realize that the improvement will gain speed as the weeks and months go by.

Almost three years of the recon-

struction period have passed and although on the face of things, Europe is in a bad way today, we believe that they have progressed a long way on the road to recovery.

About Breaking Even.

In the midst of this period of low prices and inspired by the desire to have sufficient business upon which to operate their mills, many managers are fooling themselves about the cost of producing their goods or yarns.

"We can about break even" is becoming a famous phrase whereas the "about breaking even" often means a loss of four or five cents per pound and the price at which the business is booked establishes a new low level of price from which every mill, including the one that takes the order, must suffer.

The average mill man does not get out his cost sheets and carefully compute his costs today because such a process would cause him much pain and force him as a good business man to refuse the low price orders.

He prefers to make a few figures on a pad, arbitrarily reducing items of expense when the total appears too large and then when he has reduced his costs "on paper" throw the sheet into the waste basket with the remarks that "we can about break even."

They try to fool themselves because they feel better when the mills are in operation and they hope that the losses will not be as great as they fear.

Of course, the best method of fool-

ing themselves is to buy a lot of low grade cotton and then "make believe" that it will spin just as well, make as good yarn and make no more waste than good middling.

The superintendent does not have much fun in playing that game of "make believe" but production does not make any difference at the present time and his operatives will not leave him now as they can not get jobs elsewhere.

The damage to the machinery by the low grade cotton, the extra waste and the injury to the reputation of the mill's goods are all conveniently forgotten in the effort of the manager to fool himself into believing that "we are about breaking even."

If expert auditors could spend one day each upon the books of eighty per cent of the cotton mills of the South and report the present manufacturing costs to the directors, just about eighty per cent would close down with a bang and no more goods would be produced until conditions adjusted themselves.

When the mill manager figures that he can "about break even" the buyers of goods feel sure that he will stand a further reduction and in a market like this they take full advantage of the situation.

It may be painful to look at cost figures now but it may be more painful to examine balance sheets later.

Advising Propaganda Against Competitors.

In a letter sent out by a political organization and devoted to a discussion of wages in Great Britain we note the following:

"Those importers who base their argument on philanthropy could find a far better field for their activities and do much more to prove their sincerity if they would devote their propagandizing energies to Europe in an endeavor to ameliorate the conditions of the underpaid laborers of those countries."

Translated into plain English the paragraph would read:

"Competition from Great Britain could be reduced by organized propaganda which would cause the employees of the industries of that country to demand and obtain higher wages."

We were recently severely criticized, by Northern textile journals, for suggesting that somewhat similar idea existed in the minds of a few New England cotton manufacturers when they contributed to the fund being used to unionize the cotton mills of the South.

They belong to the same political organization that has brazenly suggested propaganda for the purpose

of disturbing the labor conditions of English competitors but, of course, it would be beyond the limits of imagination to suggest that anyone would even consider propaganda for the purpose of disturbing the labor conditions of Southern competitors and the statement of a New England manufacturer that he did contribute to such a fund was a mere flight of imagination.

Pessimistic June.

A prominent and conservative banker said last week "June is almost always the month of slow business and pessimism and the trouble is that people are comparing this June with June, 1920, and June, 1919. If they would look at June in other years they would find that June, 1921, compares favorably with most of them."

The A. F. of L. Boycott.

Washington, June 23. — "Dispatches from the Federation of Labor meeting at Denver conveyed the information that a boycott had been declared on all goods not bearing the union label," says the Republican Publicity Association, through its president, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr. "As the dispatches had it, 'Four million members of the Federation were pledged by their representatives to purchase only goods which bear union labels.'"

"It is not likely that the four million will fulfill the pledge any more strictly than does Mr. Gompers himself. It will be remembered that on his recent wedding trip his first stop was at a non-union hotel, and it is common knowledge that in his personal business Mr. Gompers employs labor that is not unionized."

"But if there were any serious effort to carry out the pledge, just think what would certainly result. While four million men were boycotting goods that do not bear the union label, the rest of the population of the country would be forced, in self defense, to boycott everything that did bear the union label. That, of course, would be disastrous to union labor, for the 100,000,000 people could easily out-boycott the 4,000,000."

"Nothing of the kind will be attempted. Mr. Gompers will probably continue to patronize any hotel that suits his fancy, will hire non-union plumbers whenever he finds that most convenient, and the members of the Federation will follow his example. People who are in favor of the open shop will continue to buy goods with the union label when they like that kind best. They will continue to go to unionized theaters, and we shall all get along very happily together unless someone undertakes to use force or other form of coercion to prevent some other person from exercising his inalienable right to work for a living. If that shall come to pass, there will be something besides serenity pervading the atmosphere of America."

"Members of the Federation of Labor have a right to buy or refrain

from buying goods with or without any sort of label that meets their approval or displeasure. They have a right to work or not to work, so long as they violate no law of the land. But the rights enjoyed by these four million men are not a whit different from the rights of the other hundred million residents of these United States. And the hundred million have no intention whatever of permitting their rights to be infringed upon in the slightest degree by the order of the leaders of the four million. The sooner that fact is realized, the better it will be for all concerned.

"This is not only the land of the free, but the home of the brave, and a hundred million are not to be intimidated by four million."

Retail Prices Show Decline.

Washington, D. C.—Retail food prices to the average family declined 4.8 per cent in May as compared with April, while wholesale food prices dropped 5½ per cent in the same period, according to statistics made public Friday by the department of labor. General wholesale prices, including farm products, food, building materials, house furnishings and miscellaneous commodities declined approximately 2 per cent during the month.

The decline from the peak prices of May, 1919, amounted to 33 per cent in retail food prices and 44½ per cent in general wholesale prices. The drop in wholesale prices includes a 53½ per cent decline in manufactured food products and a 52 per cent reduction in the prices of farm products, the statement said.

From April 15 to May 15 the retail price of butter declined 24 per cent; cheese 14 per cent; sugar 13 per cent; lard 9 per cent; pork chops and oleomargarine 5 per cent. Smaller reductions were noted for many other commodities.

Retail prices of three articles which increased in price during the month were onions 44 per cent; cabbage 10 per cent, and oranges 5 per cent.

Wholesale prices of farm products reacted from the low level reached in April, the statement said, with a gain of 1½ per cent. With the exception of metals and metal products, prices of which have remained the same for two months, there was a decline in all wholesale prices, food products leading. Wholesale prices of house furnishings dropped nearly 4½ per cent during the month, cloths and clothing 2½ per cent; fuel and lighting materials 2½ per cent and chemicals and drugs 1½ per cent. Wholesale building material prices declined about one-half of one per cent for the month.

Changes from wholesale peak prices of May, 1919, including declines in cloths and clothing amounting to 48 per cent; building materials 41 per cent; metals and metal products 28½ per cent; chemicals and drugs 22½ per cent and house furnishings 22½ per cent. Fuel and lighting materials dropped 17½ per cent during the year.

"The average family expenditure for food decreased from April 15,

1921, to May 15, 1921, in all of the 51 cities from which monthly prices are secured," the report said.

Quality of English Goods.

An American manufacturer (Mr. F. C. Shipley, of the Shipley, Hollins Co.) is responsible for the statement that Lancashire is failing to maintain its reputation for the quality of its textile goods. It appears he came to England some time ago in connection with his duties as arbitrator re claims, and in a letter to the "Textile World" since his return he has written that certain officials of English companies admitted that, much to their surprise and chagrin, many of the claims which they had regarded as without basis were absolutely correct and founded upon facts. "One of the English authorities even went so far as to declare that the discovery of these imperfections led him to the conclusion that England was in a fair way to lose much of her advantage as a distributor of cotton goods to the markets of the world, and that America had an opportunity to take advantage of this decline in efficiency, so apparent from the goods examined." Rather ominous for Lancashire, if true—Lancashire, which boasts of having the best textile machinery and the best textile workers in the world. The deficiencies in question are considerably attributed to war strain. We seem to remember, however, that some little time ago cancellations of contracts because of falling prices were very much in the air; and when men are trying to repudiate their obligations in these circumstances there is the keenest disposition to discover faults and failings where none exist, and to make molehills into mountains. Mr. Shipley may have been unconsciously exaggerating, or he may not; it is impossible to offer disproof in cases not actually produced. But we are not left exactly without reply. Lancashire operatives may not be perfect; would Mr. Shipley contend that the American workers are, on the other hand, above reproach? If so, what sort of argument has he to oppose to the views expressed in the following printed despatch from Providence, Rhode Island:—"As the textile industry of this State continues on the road to recovery from the recent slump, textile manufacturers here in numerous instances are experiencing quite a problem in endeavoring to impress upon their operatives the fact that goods which easily passed inspection during and just after the war do not get by so easily in these times of competition. Although these manufacturers are from time to time endeavoring to impress upon their workers that it is the high-grade, perfect goods which find the best markets today, they are having quite a time of it, and not a little labor trouble—none yet serious—is resulting." It would seem at least that our critic had better look at home. Maybe he and others are either becoming too microscopically critical or are foolishly looking for perfection from imperfect material. At all events, the decline in Lancashire efficiency stunt will not do.—Cotton Factory Times of England.

Buyers Complain About Deliveries.

There is a great deal of complaint among buyers about the poor deliveries of merchandise, which were to be expected. It takes a great deal of effort to get the market started and lately it has been exceptionally difficult. This season was two to three months late in starting and, naturally, this, in itself, was a factor making for dissatisfaction later on. The machinery had been idle for so long that organizations had disintegrated and it took considerable time to get the machinery started and running to anything like normal capacity. This is another thing which made for difficulty and all of these items have interfered with deliveries to a very great extent.

Merchandise cannot be made over night, a fact which is emphasized by the time it takes to finish certain high grade coatings in the women's wear trade, which require from eight to 12 weeks after the orders are put in the works. Lower grades require a relatively large amount of time, and this is what is interfering with buyers getting their requirements filled at the present time. Manufacturing problems have been presenting themselves right along, but these are given comparatively little attention because business is expanding and, consequently, the trade wants their goods as fast as they can get them.

It is believed that the pressure for deliveries will increase from now on through the summer months and that there will be a spot demand of importance later on, which will pre-

clude the possibility of doing spring business as early as some believe. There is scarcely a buyer who does not complain of the delivery situation and this tendency to complain is growing more and more intense. —Daily News-Record.

Chinese Erect Mills in Anti-Japanese Boycott.

One of the outstanding features of the Chinese boycott against everything Japanese, which is still going on strongly, although more secretly than a year ago, is the number of factories established throughout Northern China, said George A. Candlin, manager of the Dalny branch of Russo-English Bank, who arrived yesterday aboard the Kroonland on his way back to his post in the Far East.

These factories, especially those for the manufacture of knit goods, were intended to supply only the home markets and produce such coarse grades of goods as would be consumed in large quantities by the natives, in order to more effectively curtail trade with the Japanese, he added.

Business in Northern China has been very bad during the past year, Mr. Candlin said, especially as the soya bean and oil industries have suffered much from after-war reactions. Today, owing to the adverse rate of exchange, the purchasing power of the North China and Manchurian markets has suffered a serious decline, but there is a good demand for such articles as cotton goods, hardware, oil and tobacco.



Solving Assembling Problems with the RIGHT Screw Machine Parts

Solving assembling problems is one of the functions of our Planning and Suggestion Service—a "no charge" service which ensures screw machine parts especially adapted to your manufacturing process.

Our plant is fully equipped with speedy, accurate Automatic Screw Machines, manned by skilled operators, for production of parts from the smallest diameter to 2 1/4 inches.

Estimates will be gladly furnished without obligating you in any way. Send Blue Print, Sketch or Model.



The Screw Machine Products Corporation

TEN HUNDRED TWO EDDY ST.

Providence

Rhode Island

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Ninety-Six, S. C.—The Ninety-Six Cotton Mills are making considerable improvements in their village, such as painting, remodeling, building, installing street lights, etc.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—The Rosenau Knitting Mills in Tuscaloosa and Northport, Ala., are soon to resume operations, according to O. E. Moers, who has arrived in Tuscaloosa from Meridian, Miss., where he has been superintendent of the Alden Knitting Mills. Mr. Moers has acquired an interest in the Rosenau Hosiery Mills, and it is stated that he will reorganize the work and start up at an early date. He will furnish employment for more than 200 people.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Lone Star Cotton Mills, formerly the Lone Star Brewery, San Antonio, which started operations as a cotton cloth manufacturing institution several weeks ago, has turned out its first day's output of blue chambray cloth for the manufacture of working shirts. The mills will specialize in the manufacture of chambray. Since its opening as a cotton mill the daily run of cloth had been white sheeting. W. D. Ballard is superintendent of the plant and about 150 employes are required to operate the newly installed looms and machinery.

Graniteville, S. C.—The Graniteville Manufacturing Company of Graniteville, S. C., has just obtained papers from Washington, trade-marking the brand "H H H" on cotton piece goods. This brand has been used on Graniteville 4.00 yard sheetings for many years.

The story of the origin of the brand is interesting, and dates back about 40 years to the time when one of the large concerns was vigorously protecting the use of the brand "L L" on brown sheetings by competing houses. Hamilton H. Hickman, then president of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company, decided that he would use his own initials and see how they would take with the trade. Then, was started the "H H H" brand. The name has been trade-marked, because of recent infringement.

Sham bow Shuttle Co. Erects New Building.

Woonsocket, R. I.—The Sham bow Shuttle Company are to build a new manufacturing building in Woonsocket. Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engineers of Boston, Mass., have been retained for this work.

Talladega Cotton Factory Resumes Operation.

The Talladega Cotton Factory of Talladega, Ala., resumed operation on full time basis last week after being closed down since December 1, 1920. The mill is equipped with 5,000 spindles and makes hosiery yarns.

E. S. DRAPER
CHARLOTTE NORTH CAROLINA
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
and CITY PLANNER
MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

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ENGINEERS
 Transmission Lines, Municipal Improvements
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Steam and Water Power Plants
 Surveys, Reports, Design, Supervision of Construction
 Third Floor Kinney Building **CHARLOTTE, N. C.**



Lupton STEEL SHELVING

Tool Stands, Tool Cabinets,
 Pressed Steel Bench-Legs, etc.

Order from Warehouse Stock
DAVID LUPTON'S SONS CO.
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.



The next time a belt in your plant breaks down let us install a Charlotte Clean Quality Leather Belt.

You won't find CHARLOTTE belting causing you those delays that wreck your timing system.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

Lightning Causes Fire at Dixie Mill.

Mooresville, N. C.—During an electrical storm Tuesday afternoon lightning struck the transformer station at Dixie Cotton Mills and burned out the machinery and practically all the wood work in the building. A big motor in the spinning room located in the second story of the building was burned out and the room filled with smoke and flames. Sprinklers prevented spread of the flames, although considerable damage was done to yarn in process. The damage will amount to several thousand dollars.

Tennessee Dye Factory to Be Auctioned Aug. 10.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Union Dye and Chemical plant at Kingsport is to be sold at public auction on Wednesday, Aug. 10, according to a decree issued by Chancellor Hal H. Haynes in the chancery court there. The plant is now in the hands of the trustees, the Equitable Trust Co., of New York. It is estimated that the plant is worth several million dollars. The property will be sold on the ground to the highest bidder.

The plant has been in the hands of the receivers, J. F. White, of Kingsport, and Judge Thad A. Cox, of Johnson City.

18 Spartanburg Mills Pay Dividends.

Spartanburg, S. C., June 30.—Eighteen cotton mills in Spartanburg county are today paying semi-annual dividends amounting to \$557,130. Pacolet leads with a 3½ per cent dividend on \$2,000,000 common stock and 3½ per cent dividend on \$2,000,000 preferred, a total of \$140,000. Clifton and Spartan Mills come next, each paying 4 per cent highest dividends are paid by Arcadia, Beaumont and Woodruff Mills, each paying a 5 per cent semi-annual dividend. None fall below 3 per cent.

Local mill men say the period of depression is passing, and they are optimistic over the outlook.

Boost L. D. Tyson for Governor.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Friends of Gen. Laurence D. Tyson are urging him to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the next primary election for governor of Tennessee. Throughout the entire State his many friends are active in his behalf and it is expected that he will make some announcement soon.

General Tyson commanded the 59th Brigade of the 30th Division in France during the world war, and has a distinguished war record. He is president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which includes 90 per cent of Southern mills, numbering almost 1,000 plants. He is also president of the Knoxville Cotton Mills and the Knoxville Spinning Company. Twenty-five years

ago he resigned as commandant of cadets at the University of Tennessee to organize a company which purchased the old Knoxville Woolen Mills and converted it into the Knoxville Spinning Mills, the capacity of which was doubled last year. Several years ago he organized the Knoxville Cotton Mills Company and later the Tennessee Mills Company, which is expected to begin operations soon in a building on State street.

Substantial Dividends Will Be Paid by Greenville Cotton Mills July 1.

Greenville, S. C.—Decision to pay substantial cotton mill dividends on July first have been reached at recent meetings of stockholders and directors of Greenville corporations. In numbers of instances, the dividends to be paid to shareholders exceed the expectations of many.

The American Spinning Company will pay 5 per cent semi-annual dividends on its capital of \$525,000. Dunbar mills pays three and a half per cent on its preferred stock of \$600,000. Judson Mills will pay 3 per cent semi-annual on its common stock of \$750,000. The Mills Mill, which has changed its name from the Mills Manufacturing Company, will pay four per cent semi-annual on its common stock, \$264,700. The Union Bleaching & Finishing Company pays five per cent semi-annual on \$400,000. Pelzer Manufacturing Company will pay four per cent semi-annual on a capital of \$1,000,000.

The Victor-Monaghan Company, which operates a chain of eight mills in this section, will pay the regular one and three-fourths per cent quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, \$1,548,300. On June first, this company paid the regular two per cent quarterly on its \$6,582,980 common stock, and in May it retired \$80,000 worth of outstanding preferred stock.

Some mills, among them Conestee and Woodside and the F. W. Poe

You Are Making Money when you get Service.

Service we give on your orders keeps the investment down and eliminates large stocks in your store rooms.

SERVICE

We fill your orders same day received or tell you why.

Odell Mill Supply Company
Greensboro, N. C.

IF YOUR SPINNING IS NOT PERFECT, WE CAN IMPROVE IT

National Ring Traveler Company
Providence, R. I.

C. D. TAYLOR, Gaffney, S. C. C. D. PEASELEY, Charlotte, N. C.
SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

GUDE & CO.

All classes of building construction promptly and efficiently executed at reasonable prices.

CANDLER BLDG.

ATLANTA, GA.

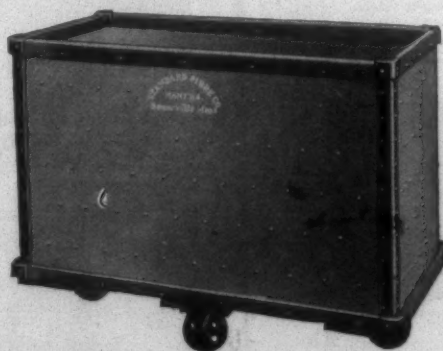
NEW PATTERN

STEEL CLAD HARD FIBRE TRUCKS

with continuous angle and bottom corner construction, and one-piece steel bottom band.

TRIAL MEANS SATISFACTION

NO
WASTE
Seamless
Cans
Oval
Cans
Gill Cans
Barrels
Taper
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Plain
HARD
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Cans
Comber
Boxes
Doffing
Boxes
Bobbin
Boxes
Self-oiling
truck
wheels

More Particulars Upon Application

25 Miller Street

Standard Fibre Co.

Somerville, Mass.

Manufacturing Company, have held no meetings as yet.

H. W. Caldwell & Son Company Acquired by Link-Belt Co.

The Link-Belt Company has acquired all of the capital stock of the H. W. Caldwell & Son Company, and Mr. Frank C. Caldwell has been elected a director of the Link-Belt Company.

Two experienced and successful companies in the conveyor world have thus joined forces, with the result that the Link-Belt Company has added two new lines, Helicoid conveyors and power transmission machinery, to its line of manufactures.

While the H. W. Caldwell & Son Company's plant will continue to operate under separate corporate existence and under its present name, the joint facilities of the two companies, and the broader avenues of distribution of the Link-Belt Company, ought to prove of distinct advantage to the customers of both.

There will be no modification of the policies of the Caldwell plant, no impairment of its service to its customers, no change in the diversity or character of its product.

The plant management will remain substantially the same, and the new owners like the old will proceed on the theory that the good will of its customers is the company's best asset.

SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO.

Richmond, Va.

Supplying Cotton Mills with Water for 30 Years

DAVID BROWN CO.
Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY
LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE
Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles
For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills
We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles, Enameled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-inforcements.
Write for quotations.

NEW CENTURY SHINGLES
ALWAYS for 21 years the BEST
Now BETTER than ever BECAUSE
They are now made of
Keystone Copper Steel
GALVANIZED or PAINTED
Write now for Booklet No. 40 and Price List and
find out about this long life Metal before buying.
CHATTANOOGA ROOFING & FOUNDRY CO.
Chattanooga, Tennessee

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

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Tanks, Towers and Tanks and Standpipes for Water Supply and Sprinkler Systems.

Tanks for storage of acids and other liquids.

Smoke Stacks, Breechens and Specials.

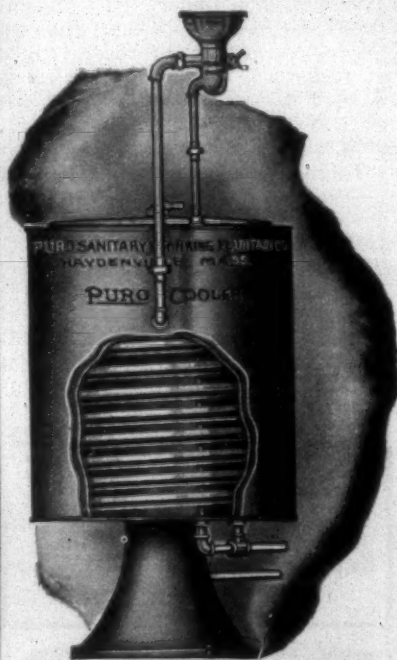
Tanks for all purposes which any reader of this article may have.

TANKS—any size—any purpose—anywhere

CHATTANOOGA

;

TENNESSEE



The late ex-President
Roosevelt's motto was

Be Prepared!

Anticipate your warm
weather requirements and
order

**Puro Coolers
NOW**

DON'T DELAY.

40 Feet Coil Pipe—
Cover with locking device
and rubber washer, making
an air tight Tank—equipped
with PURO Sanitary Drink-
ing Fountain.

**Puro Sanitary Drinking
Fountain Co.
Haydenville, Mass.**

Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.

Old Electric Equipment Running at Pelzer, S. C.

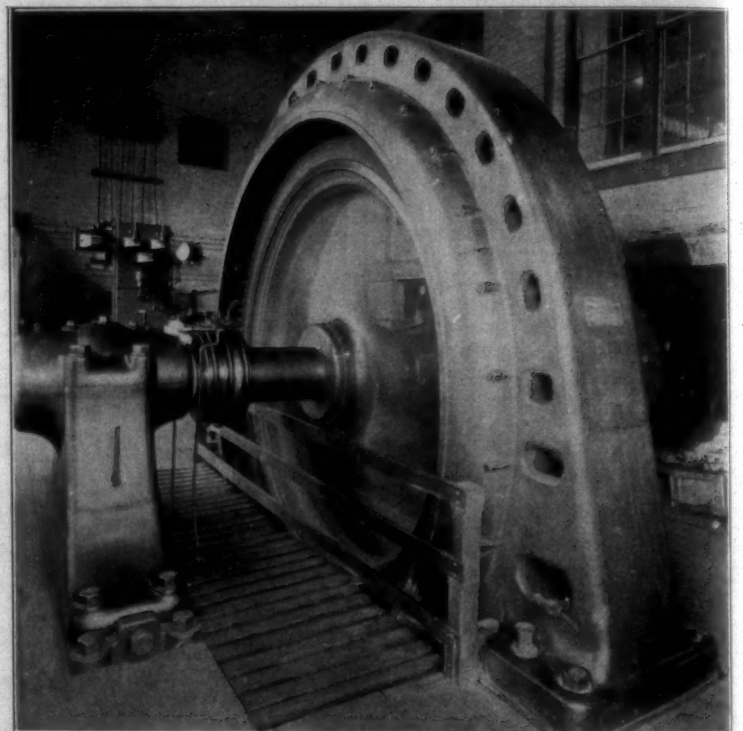
Owing to the rapid development of electrical apparatus during the past thirty years, some varieties only five years old might perhaps be classed as museum pieces, while those ten years old or more are almost forgotten. This makes the motor, generator and switchboard in a textile mill at Pelzer, S. C., interesting from two standpoints: first, they were installed about 1895, twenty-six years ago, and, secondly, they have been running continuously ever since.

All three are of General Electric Company manufacture, the generator being an AB 3450 volt, 120 amp. 180 R. P. M. synchronous machine, which has been used as both a motor and a generator. The synchronous motor is a type AF, 400 h. p., 3000 volt, 360 R. P. M. machine which

has been used as a motor since 1897. The switchboard is an old wooden slat affair, with the original meters and resistances still on it. The only change made in it is that formerly the resistance was mounted with the handles on a bench, so that the operator could sit between the two and operate them. The bench has now been removed, and the handles placed on the boxes.

The whole outfit is an example of the primitive operating practices of those days. The generator was put on the line by the old dim-and-glow lamp system, and as the result of the lamps being improperly connected, for eight years it was thrown on the line out of step, three single blade knife switches being used to throw it on. The motor starts direct on line voltages, without the use of a commutator.

In spite of the vicissitudes of service the old machines are still in

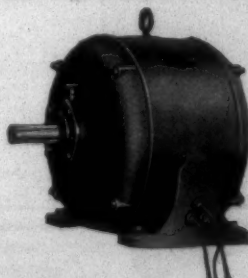


Synchronous motor, type AF-3000 volts, 60 cycles, installed at the plant of the Pelzer Mfg. Co. in 1895, and used as a motor since 1897.. Soon to be used as a generator for individual drive.

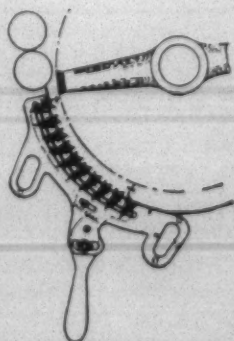
Watson Loom Motors

Fully enclosed, solid housing and end brackets. Grit and dust proof ball bearings.

The many designs of WATSON motors make possible the selection of equipment to meet the particular requirements for any service. Write for bulletin 402.



High Point Machine Works, Inc. High Point, N.C.
Distributors WATSON Motors



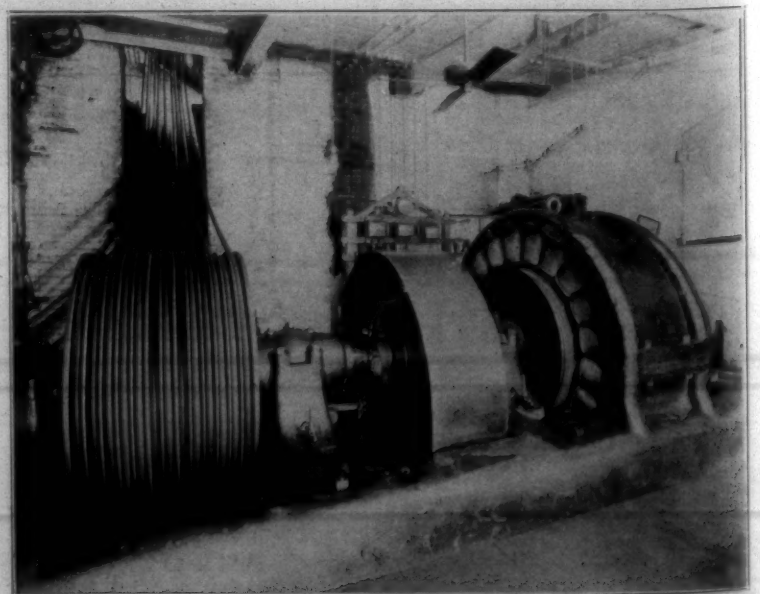
Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

COMPETITION IS NOW STRONG, and we cannot impress upon you too keenly to adopt our **ADJUSTABLE PIN GRIDS**, which will enable you to manufacture stronger and cleaner yarns, with smallest percentage of waste. Send for large list that have already adopted them.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

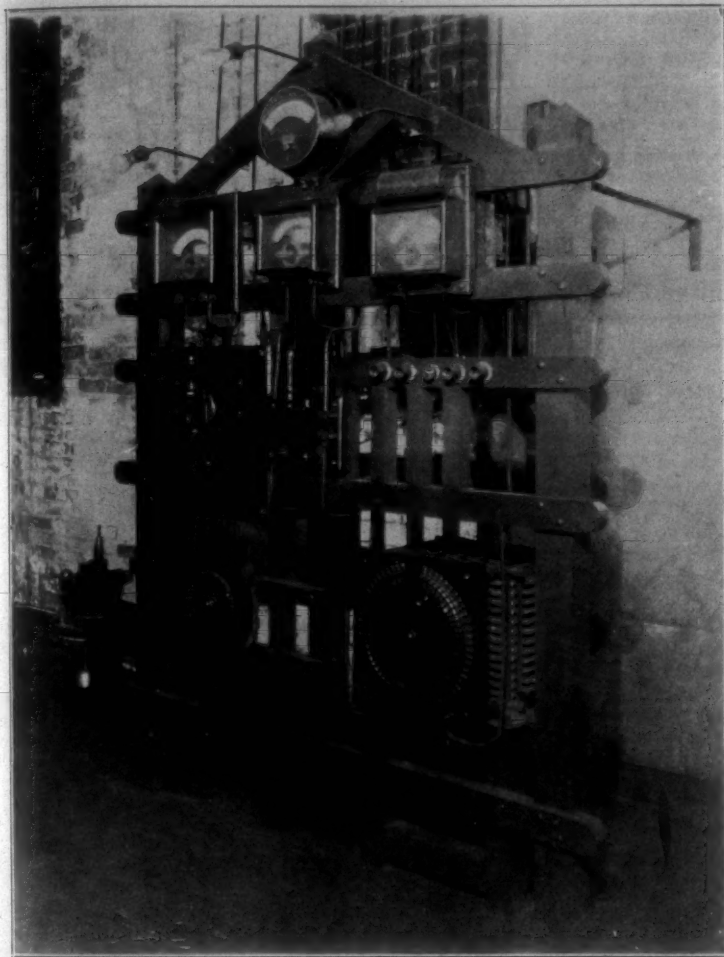
L. D. ARMSTRONG, President
GREENVILLE, S. C.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.



Another view of Motor.

good condition. No coils have been owners of the apparatus, plan to replaced on the generator or motor use the motor as a generator to sup- since 1895, nor have any other ex- ply power for the individually mo- cept minor repairs been necessary. tor driven machines in their fac- The Pelzer Manufacturing Company, tory.



Switchboard used to control the synchronous motor. It is an example of what switchboards and instruments were like 25 years ago. The oil switch lever handle is a comparatively recent addition.

An Age of Common Sense.

(Continued From Page 15)
what he called "The Age of Reason." It was the age when, in the words of Emerson, "God said, 'I am tired of kings, I suffer them no more. Up to my ear the morning brings The outrage of the poor.'" And in that age of reason, men decided to do away with kings, and did almost a complete, but not quite a complete, job of it, and democracy

came in and for a little time men thought that democracy was going to solve all our problems; that immediately the millennium was going to dawn; that everything men had hoped and dreamed about would forthwith come true. And a little while passed, and we found that democracy could relieve from tyranny, but it could not relieve from toil; that democracy could change the forms of government, but it could not change human nature, and that the old essentials were essentials

still, work and tolerance and faith. And then there came an age of science, and, for a little time, it seemed to us that science was going to solve opr problems; that physics and chemistry were going to give us a completely revolutionized world; that, somehow, we were going to put on the shoulders of machinery all of the troubles that had been afflicting the world from the beginning of time, and, after a little while, we discovered that neither science nor democracy could relieve us from those great essentials of work and tolerance and faith. And now it really seems to me as though we were on the threshold of another and more interesting and more stimulating age than any of these two.

The world is going to come into

a new age of respect to work, of larger tolerance, of bigger, broader, more fundamental faith. An age of reason? Yes. An age of science? Wonderfully so. But of all, an age of solid common sense.

Hence Those Tears.

Visitor (comforting Tommy, who has upset a bottle of ink on the new carpet)—Never mind, my boy; no use to cry over spilled milk.

Tommy (indignantly)—Any dunce would know that. If it's milk that's spilled all you have to do is to call the cat an' she'll lick it up cleaner'n anything. But this ain't milk, an' mother'll do the lickin,' is what ails me."

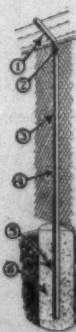
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AFCCO Fences are Barriers of Steel

That fence that you need—is it to be highly ornamental or an effectual barrier against trespassers? You will find just what you desire in the Affcoline.



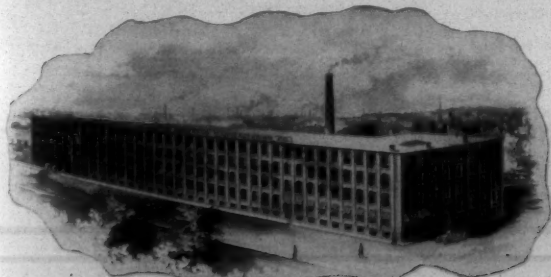
The AFCCO one piece steel angle Post

- 1. Integral barbed wire arm cannot work loose.
- 2. Top rail through post, solid unit after fabrication.
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- 4. Open section easily painted.
- 5. Cannot corrode below ground.
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The rugged and extreme strength of design embodied in the structure of Affco Non-climbable Fence is a paid up insurance policy against all intruders. Let us tell you all about Affco Fence.

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Burnisher Fillets
Stripper Sheets
Emery Fillets
Napper Clothing
Hand Cards
Top Flats Reclotted
Steel Twin-wire Heddles
All Sizes and Nos. Wire

Card Clothing Mounting Machines
Traverse and Roller Grinders
all accessory
supplies for the Cards

We furnish expert men with machines for mounting our Card Clothing

Please transmit orders directly to
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TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



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SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

R. F. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.



GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON

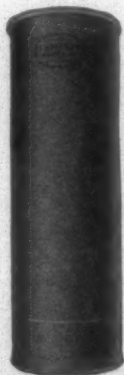


Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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with a double rolled top.

Clear Entrance and Exit

The sliver always coils up evenly inside this Laminar Roving Can—there is no top sway.

Smooth inside and finished with a moisture-proof coating. Outside painted or varnished as desired.

Ten and twelve inch diameters.

And when you write your order for fibre trucks, baskets and cars, see that it also calls for Laminar Receptacles. Of course we make a seamed roving can—The Twentieth Century.

Send for our new book, "Laminars, the Receptacles that Stand the Gaff."

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C. C. Bell, Vice-Pres.,
Resident Manager

Home Office — Wilmington,
Delaware.

Factories at Wilmington
and Newark, Del.

LAMINAR
MILL RECEPTACLES



The New Brunswick Chemical Co.

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85-105 Doremus Ave., NEWARK, N. J.

Manufacturers of

Dyestuffs, Chemicals and Oils

Southern Representative, MAX EINSTEIN, P. O. Box 211, Charlotte, N. C.

"National" Erie Fast Scarlet YA.

A most important addition to the rapidly growing "National" series of direct dyes is "National" Erie Fast Scarlet YA, a direct red possessing good fastness to light and superior fastness to acid.

This new dye is distinguished by its vivid scarlet shade and its general adaptability wherever direct dyes are employed. Among other good properties it possesses excellent solubility, produces level shades and resists the action of metals, thereby rendering it eminently suitable for use in any of the standard dyeing machines.

"National" Erie Fast Scarlet YA will be found useful for dyeing cotton in all stages of manufacture, including warps, and on account of its qualities is of great value for linings, sateen quiltings, tickings, etc.

In combination with other important types of the same group of dyes, a series of acid fast mode shades are obtainable. It is readily discharged with dydrosulphite to a clear white.

Union goods are readily dyed with it, while full shaded scarlets are to be obtained when used in combination with "National" Wool Scarlet BR.

Among some of the unusual applications of "National" Erie Fast Scarlet YA may be mentioned chip and straw plaits, jute burlap for decorative purposes, vegetable ivory, and vegetable and chrome tanned leathers.

This product is destined to occupy a prominent place among the cotton reds, and signalizes a most important step in the development of a complete line of "National" direct dyes.

Full technical information with dyeings will be supplied upon request to any of the National branches.

Green and White Checks.

Providence, R. I.—The popularity which gingham is now enjoying for use in women's summer wear has been so great here for the last week or more that the stocks of some merchants have been almost depleted, according to officials of dry goods and department stores. Both domestic and imported gingham are in demand.

While checks of various colors in gingham are going big, the popular demand seems to be for a green and white check. It was reported last

Saturday that not a yard of high grade green and white checked gingham was to be had in the city. The gingham buyer in one large department store declared that he could sell 20 pieces of these colors at once by telephoning disappointed customers. Red and white checks and black and white also are in great demand.

In many cases it is reported that gingham are being chosen for summer dresses in the place of the usually popular silks and organdies.—Daily News-Record.

Is a Business Revival in Sight.

"The volume of production for purposes of current consumption does not fluctuate greatly, except during such temporary buyers' strikes as we have witnessed in the last nine months. This stoppage of demand on the part of the public soon passes. Already we have witnessed the resumption of purchase and production for this class of commodities. But the production of goods which are durable and which increase the wealth of the nation revives less rapidly. The European situation is uncertain and promises no relief at an early date. But with more than six million farms actively at work bringing forth a volume of product which will approximate \$15,000,000,000 in value for the year, and with the greatest consuming public in the world demanding goods to maintain their high standard of living and to improve the standard of housing, we may expect a substantial degree of prosperity for the next year. Profits will not be as large as they were during wartime, but they will not be as small as they were before 1915."—David Friday, professor of Political Economy in the University of Michigan in The Review of Reviews.

Wrong Direction.

You are an hour late this morning, Sam," said an employer to his negro servant.

"Yes, sah; I know it, sah. I was kicked by a mule on my way, sah."

"That ought not to have detained you an hour, Sam."

"Well, you see, boss, it wouldn't have if he'd only kicked me in this direction; but he kicked me de other way, sah."—Bindery Talk.

We seldom realize how irresistible are the powers of gentleness and kindness.

Superintendents and Overseers.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the blank below and send it to us. We would also be glad to have you include any recent changes in overseers and superintendents.

.....192

Name of Mill.....

Town

..... Superintendent

..... Assistant Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Second Hand Carding

..... Spinner

..... Second Hand Spinning

..... Slasher

..... Warper

..... Weaver

..... Second Hand Weaving

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Cloth Room

..... Shipping Clerk

..... Dyer

..... Outside Foreman

..... Master Mechanic

..... Cotton Grader

Recent changes.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Hydrosulphite

CONCENTRATED POWDER

FOR

Vat Colors and Indigo

H.A. METZ & CO. Inc.

One-Twenty-Two Hudson Street, New York City.
Boston Philadelphia Providence Chicago
Charlotte San Francisco

JACQUES WOLF & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

PASSAIC, N. J.

Finishing and Sizing Preparations for Cotton:

Bleaching Oil. Kier Boil Assistant.
Cream Softener. White, Creamy and Odorless.
Hydrosulphite. For stripping and discharge printing.
Indigolite. For indigo discharge.
Soluble Oils.

MONOPOLE OIL

Reg. Trade Mark No. 70991



**Standard
Size of the South**

The higher the cost of labor, and the higher the cost of raw materials, the more essential it becomes to have the Slasher-Room on an efficient basis. We cheerfully furnish to all interested our Slasher Efficiency Test Blanks.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

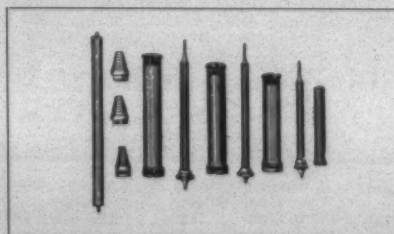
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

**Softeners
Agents,**

Finishings

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark
Spartanburg, S. C.



**Bobbins
Skewers
Clearer Rolls
and
Dogwood
Cones**

Home Office and Plant No. 1

JORDAN MFG CO.,

Monticello, Ga.
Plant No. 2, Toccoa, N. C.

Spartan Sizing Compound Co. Inc.

MORELAND and WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

**Manufacturers of
Spartan Compounds,
Tallows and Gums**

Southern Mill Stocks

Quoted By

R. S. Dickson & Company

Gastonia, N. C.

Greenville, S. C.

For Week Ending June 28, 1921.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---------------------------------|------|--------|
| Acme Spinning Co. | 70 | 75 |
| Aileen Mills | — | 51 |
| American Spinning Co. | — | 300 |
| Amer. Yarn & Proc. Co. | 109 | 125 |
| Anderson Cotton Mills | 67 | 69 |
| Arlington Cotton Mills | — | 275 |
| Aragon Cotton Mills (S. C.) | 190 | 225 |
| Arcade Cotton Mills | — | 115 |
| Arrow Mills | 125 | 140 |
| Augusta Factory | 40 | 50 |
| Belton Cotton Mills | — | 97 |
| Beaumont Mfg. Co. | 220 | 235 |
| Bibb Mfg. Co. | 98 | 101 |
| Broad River Mills | 140 | 161 |
| Brown Mills | — | 72 |
| Brown Mfg. Co. | 275 | — |
| Clara Mfg. Co. | 100 | 118 |
| Clifton Mfg. Co. | 105 | 107 |
| Cabarrus Cotton Mills | 170 | 185 |
| Chadwick-Hoskins Co. (Par \$25) | 6 | 10 1/2 |
| Chadwick-Hoskins Co., pfd. | — | 100 |
| Chiquola Mfg. Co. | — | 235 |
| Calhoun Mills | — | 250 |
| Cannon Mfg. Co. | 185 | — |
| Clover Mills | — | 111 |
| Cash Mills | — | 25 |
| Climax Spinning Co. | 110 | 120 |
| Crescent Spinning Co. | 70 | 76 |
| Columbus Mfg. Co. (Ga.) | — | 180 |
| Consolidated Textile | 18 | 20 |
| Converse, D. E. Co. | — | 85 |
| Dacotah Cotton Mills | 420 | 440 |
| Dixon Mills | 100 | 110 |
| Drayton Mills | 60 | — |
| Dresden Cotton Mills | 210 | 230 |
| Dunean Mills | 90 | 94 |
| Dunean Mills, pfd. | — | 85 |
| Durham Hosiery, pfd. | 85 | 92 |
| Durham Hosiery "B" | 22 | 30 |
| Eastern Mfg. Co. | 35 | 36 |
| Eastside Mfg. Co. | 35 | 55 |
| Eagle & Phenix (Ga.) | 125 | 180 |
| Eldred Mfg. Co. | 110 | — |
| Enterprise Mfg. Co. (Ga.) | 100 | 125 |
| Erwin Cotton Mills Co. | 300 | 306 |
| Erwin Cot. Mills Co., pfd. | 102 | 103 |
| Filint Mfg. Co. | 175 | 210 |
| Gaffney Mfg. Co. | 65 | 68 |
| Gibson Mfg. Co. | 170 | — |
| Globe Yarn Mills (N. C.) | — | 66 |
| Grace Cotton Mill Co. | — | 70 |
| Gray Mfg. Co. | — | 375 |
| Glenwood Cotton Mills | 119 | 130 |
| Gluck Mills | 90 | 94 |
| Greenwood Cotton Mills | 185 | — |
| Grendel Mills | 130 | 135 |
| Hamrick Mills | 161 | 161 |
| Hanes, P. H. Knitting Co. | 12 | 13 1/2 |
| Hanes, P. H. Knit'g Co., pfd. | 97 | 100 |
| Hillside Cotton Mills, Ga. | 250 | — |
| Imperial Yarn Mill, N. C. | 160 | 160 |
| Inman Mills | 70 | 80 |
| Jennings Cotton Mill | 210 | 251 |
| Judson Mills | — | 245 |
| Judson Mills, pfd. | 84 | 95 |
| King, John P. Mfg. Co. | 145 | 145 |
| Lancaster Cotton Mills | 220 | 265 |
| Limestone Mills | 151 | 151 |
| Lola Mfg. Co. | 110 | 121 |
| Locke Cotton Mills Co. | 105 | 120 |
| Laurens Cotton Mills | 94 | 100 |
| Majestic Mfg. Co. | 125 | 150 |
| Marlboro Cotton Mills | 49 | 51 |
| Mills Mill | — | 300 |
| Monarch Mills (S. C.) | 103 | 110 |
| Molloy Mfg. Co. | — | 200 |
| Myers Mill | — | 77 |
| Myrtle Mills | 110 | 136 |
| National Yarn Mill | 125 | 141 |
| Newberry Cotton Mills | 185 | 180 |
| Ninety-Six Cotton Mill | — | — |
| Norcott Mills Co. | 250 | — |
| Orr Cotton Mills | 95 | 97 |
| Oscola Mills | — | 250 |
| Parkdale Mill | — | 145 |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co. | 95 | 96 |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd. | 94 | 91 |
| Pelzer Mfg. Co. | 102 | 108 |
| Piedmont Mfg. Co. (S. C.) | 118 | 128 |
| Panola Cotton Mills | — | 190 |
| Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co. | 90 | 103 |
| Poinsett Mills | — | 105 |
| Ranlo Mfg. Co. | 99 | 106 |
| Rex Spinning Co. | — | 125 |
| Rex Spinning Co., pfd. | 92 | 73 |
| Ridge Mills | — | 7 |
| Riverside Mills (par \$12.50) | 7 | 8 |
| Riverside & Dan River | 270 | 280 |
| Rowan Cotton Mills Co. | 74 | 81 |
| Rockyface Spinning Co. | — | 74 |
| Rhine-Houser Mfg. Co. | 74 | 81 |
| Saxon Mills | — | 100 |
| Samuel Cotton Mills Co. | 100 | 110 |
| Sibley Mfg. Co. (Ga.) | 47 | 50 |
| Sterling Spinning Co. | 70 | 76 |
| Spartan Mills | 104 | 110 |
| Superior Yarn Mills | 85 | 91 |
| Toxaway Mills (par \$25) | 23 | 24 |
| Union-Buffero Mills | 69 | 71 |
| Union-Buffero Mills, 1st pfd. | 69 | 71 |
| Union-Buffero Mills, 2d pfd. | 29 | 31 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|
| Victor-Monaghan Co. | 71 | 73 |
| Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd. | 98 | 100 |
| Victory Yarn Mills Co. | 75 | 81 |
| Ware Shoals Mfg. Co. | 125 | 160 |
| Watts Mills | — | 112 |
| Watts Mills, 1st pfd. | — | 85 |
| Winget Yarn Mills Co. | 70 | 76 |
| Wiscasset Mills Co. | 215 | — |
| Williamston Mills | 200 | 250 |
| Woodside Cotton Mills | 113 | 115 |
| Woodside Cot. Mills, pfd. | 69 | 70 |
| Woodruff Cotton Mills | — | 230 |

A. M. Law & Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

For Week Ending June 27, 1921.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------|
| Abbeville Cotton Mills | — | 105 |
| American Spinning Co. | — | 300 |
| Anderson Cotton Mills, com. | 64 | 70 |
| Aragon Mills | 200 | 250 |
| Arcade Cotton Mills | — | 115 |
| Arcadia Mills | 200 | — |
| Arkwright Mills | 200 | — |
| Augusta Factory, Ga. | 40 | 50 |
| Avondale Mills, Ala. | 500 | — |
| Banna Mills | — | 100 |
| Beaumont Mfg. Co. | 225 | — |
| Belton Cotton Mills | — | 115 |
| Brogan Mills | — | 66 |
| Calhoun Mills | — | 215 |
| Chesnee Mills | — | 275 |
| Chiquola Mills, com. | 125 | — |
| Chiquola Mills, pfd. | 71 | 73 |
| Clifton Mfg. Co. | 100 | 105 |
| Clinton Cotton Mills | 200 | — |
| Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga. | 165 | 175 |
| Cowpens Mills | — | 80 |
| D. E. Converse Co. | — | 85 |
| Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala. | 165 | 240 |
| Darlington Mfg. Co. | 125 | 125 |
| Drayton Mills | 60 | 72 |
| Dunean Mills, com. | — | 95 |
| Dunean Mills, pfd. | 76 | 86 |
| Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga. | 120 | — |
| Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga. | 85 | — |
| Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga. | 300 | — |
| Gaffney Mfg. Co. | — | 72 |
| Gainesville Cot. Mills, Ga. | — | 100 |
| Glenwood Mills | — | 100 |
| Gluck Mills | — | 125 |
| Graniteville Mfg. Co. | 150 | 200 |
| Greenwood Cotton Mills | 200 | 150 |
| Grendel Mills | 100 | 160 |
| Hamrick Mills | 305 | 160 |
| Hartsville Cotton Mills | 305 | 350 |
| Henrietta Mills, N. C. | 100 | — |
| Hermitage Mills | 80 | — |
| Inman Mills | 81 | 90 |
| Inman Mills, pfd. | — | — |
| International Mills, com. (par \$50) | 37 | — |
| Jackson Mills | — | 325 |
| Judson Mills | — | 245 |
| Judson Mills, pfd. | 84 | — |
| King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga. | 90 | 100 |
| Lancaster Cotton Mills | 175 | — |
| Laurens Cotton Mills | 80 | 85 |
| Limestone Cotton Mills | — | 160 |
| Marion Mfg. Co., N. C. | 125 | 151 |
| Marlboro Mills | 47 | 54 |
| Massachusetts Mills, Ga. | 143 | 148 |
| Mills Mfg. Co. | 175 | 250 |
| Molloy Mfg. Co. | — | 200 |
| Monarch Mills | 104 | — |
| Newberry Cotton Mills | — | 190 |
| Ninety Six Mills | 150 | — |
| Norris Cotton Mills | — | 190 |
| Oconee Mills, com. | 200 | — |
| Orr Cotton Mills | 90 | 98 |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co. | 125 | 130 |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd. | 95 | — |
| Panola Mills | — | 200 |
| Pelham Mills | — | 100 |
| Pelzer Mfg. Co. | 100 | 107 |
| Pickens Cotton Mills | — | 170 |
| Piedmont Mfg. Co. | 115 | 123 |
| Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co. | — | 115 |
| Poinsett Mills | — | 95 |
| Riverside Mills, com. (par \$12.50) | 5 | 7 |
| Saxon Mills | — | 100 |
| Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga. | 46 | 55 |
| Spartan Mills | 105 | 111 |
| Toxaway Mills, com. (par \$25) | 21 | 24 |
| Tucapau Mills | — | 230 |
| Union-Buffero Mills, com. | 23 | 30 |
| Union-Buffero Mills, 1st pfd. | 73 | 77 |
| Union-Buffero Mills, 2d pfd. | 29 | 32 |
| Victor-Monaghan Co., com. | 74 | 76 |
| Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd. | 99 | 101 |
| Ware Shoals Mfg. Co. | 125 | — |
| Watts Mills, com. | — | 110 |
| Watts Mills, 1st pfd. | — | 80 |
| Watts Mills, 2nd pfd. | — | 95 |
| Whitney Mfg. Co. | 200 | — |
| Williamston Mills | — | 300 |
| Woodruff Cotton Mills | — | 120 |
| Woodside Cot. Mills, com. | — | 71 |
| W. S. Gray Cotton Mills | 85 | 100 |

Roumanian Yarn Orders Practically Closed is Report.

Austin, Tex.—The deal for the sale of 18,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn to the Roumanian government, involving the payment of \$7,000,000, has been practically closed by the Texas Export Cotton Association, according to H. A. Wroe, banker of this city, and chief promoter of the export association.

The cotton from which this yarn is to be manufactured will be shipped to German spinners, after which the product will be sent to Roumania. A cable has been received by Mr. Wroe from Albert H. Burleson, now in Germany, stating that plans were rapidly maturing for carrying out the details of this large transaction.

Mr. Wroe states that the Roumanian government is to issue bonds for the amount of \$7,000,000, the cost of the yarn, bearing 7 per cent interest. R. G. Crosby, an associate of Mr. Wroe, is now in New York, making arrangements to underwrite these Roumanian bonds.

Through the efforts of Mr. Burleson has just left the port of Galveston, bound for Bremen, the cargo consisting of 271 bales and 12 cents a pound is guaranteed the producer, states Mr. Wroe. This cotton is not connected with the Rouman proposition.

When it reaches Bremen, Mr. Wroe stated, the cotton will be turned over to the manufacturers, who will convert the staple into the finished yarn and then sell it, one-half of the net profits going to the manufacturers and the other half to the Texas Export Cotton Association and a part paid over to the producers. This part will be in excess of the 12 cents per pound to be paid the growers of the cotton.

"Mr. Burleson is expected to be on hand when this cotton arrives," continued Mr. Wroe, "and will also see that the agreements made with the manufacturers are carried out. I may add, the former postmaster general is representing the American National Bank of Austin and the Texas Export Cotton Association."

It was further explained by Mr. Wroe that it is proposed by the Texas Export Cotton Association to issue stock to the farmers in payment for their cotton and this stock to be used as collateral by the banks. By this plan he proposes to ultimately dispose of the cotton now being held by Texas farmers and which is said to exceed 500,000 bales.

Florence Mill's Flower Garden and Premise Contest.

Forest City, N. C.—The annual contest for flowers, yards and gardens of the Florence Mills was held Wednesday, June 22.

The condition of the village proved to the judges that each one was doing their part to make this the ideal place in the county. Every home had flowers which proved that pretty flowers and attractive surroundings are contagious.

The gardens deserve special mention. In one garden there was corn ready for use, beans, beets, cucumbers, squash, potatoes, sweet and

Irish, onions, tomatoes and cantaloupes. The gardens will furnish vegetables for summer besides enough to can for winter, thereby using the garden the year round. Every home had a splendid garden, which caused the judges extra thought in making their decision. The management has made the gardens possible by furnishing not only the plot but the seed, for which the employees are very grateful.

The premises were all in excellent condition, showing that the people are taking more interest in their homes and surroundings than ever before. In all the village the judges only found four cases of sickness. Much credit is given Miss Minnie Justus, welfare worker, who keeps an eye on the homes.

Mr. I. B. Covington, the beloved superintendent, who always has the welfare of his people at heart, presented the following prizes at the Welfare House:

Flowers.

Mrs. G. G. Frasheur, \$5.00; Mrs. James Robeson, \$2.50; Mrs. J. R. Carver, \$1.00; Mrs. Lawson Condry, blue ribbon; Mrs. Riley Baynard, red ribbon; Mrs. W. R. Towery, white ribbon.

Garden.

Mrs. Lee Proctor, \$5.00; Mrs. Rufus Flack, \$2.50; Mrs. Tom Wilkerson, \$1.00; Mrs. Dock Crawley, blue ribbon; Mrs. C. G. Godfrey, red ribbon; Miss Sara Hardin, white ribbon.

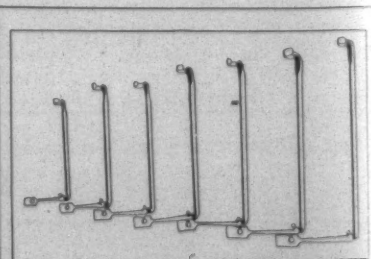
Premises.

Mrs. Francis Frasheur, \$5.00; Mrs. E. H. Doggett, \$2.50; Mrs. A. C. White, \$1.00; Mrs. T. J. Ross, blue ribbon; Mrs. Bud Sisk, red ribbon; Mrs. Horace Hardin, white ribbon.

For the new homes where the soil had not been improved. For best premises and flowers:

Mrs. G. W. Shytles, \$3.00; Mrs. William Laughter, \$1.00.

After the prizes had been delivered Rev. Parker Holmes made a short talk.



The Only Firm

in the South manufacturing FLYER PRESSERS. These are made of the best Norway Iron. Perfectly fitted before leaving the factory.

We Manufacture

Repair, Overhaul all kinds of Textile Machinery, align and level shafting by the Kinkead system.

Estimates Furnished

Southern Spindle & Flyer Company
Charlotte, N. C.

W. H. Monty
Pres. & Treas.

W. H. Hutchins
V.-Pres. & Sec.

Knit Goods

Philadelphia—Knit goods markets have been encouraging only on account of numerous small orders for prompt delivery. Of course this is encouraging, as knitters feel that there is very little goods in retail hands and as soon as business steadies a little substantial orders will be placed on time delivery.

"Cotton hosiery sellers," states the letter of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, "declare that they expect a continuance of present small scale buying for as far as they can see into the future, and that they rather prefer to work on this basis, particularly inasmuch as it seems to be the only basis satisfactory to the trade."

"Reference is made to a stiffening up in the fine yarn prices and the unprofitable character of present cotton hosiery prices to the mills."

"Hosiery manufacturers report that the spinner is persisting in talking higher prices on yarn, not only on the fine numbers but also on some of the cheaper numbers. These manufacturers cannot understand why the spinners should do so because of the absence of anything in sight to warrant higher prices at the present time."

"Philadelphia full-fashioned hosiery manufacturers are endeavoring to work on a basis of open shop, instructing learners so that they may hereafter be free of union domination in the conduct of their business."

"This period of breaking in new workers will mean a temporary larger production of cotton full-fashioned goods, because the manufacturers naturally prefer the spoilage of cotton yarn to that of silk."

"Production of full-fashioned silk is expected to increase, and buyers say that they are 'keeping their feet on the ground' with reference to placing business for full-fashioned goods."

Wholesalers report that retailers' advance orders for winter underwear are largely on a basis of sorting up broken stocks so that their line may be fairly complete with the opening of the fall season.

This may serve to slow up the placing of duplicate orders by the wholesalers with the mills and, if so, it may naturally follow that there will be a good business through the fall on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Buyers express the opinion that

fall underwear business will depend almost entirely on the weather, and that an early cool fall will justify the wholesaler and retailer in the placing of duplicates.

Jobbers and manufacturers selling through jobbers, are not getting their share of the prevailing business, due to the fact that they failed to assimilate the prevailing conditions. Manufacturers dealing direct with retailers were quicker to grasp the situation and have reaped the benefit.

With respect to spring underwear business, it looks as if both the wholesalers and retailers would have a very good clean-up on summer underwear by the end of this season, as the manufacturers who made up more or less stock last fall before closing down, are also pretty well sold out, thus putting the industry in a rather healthy condition for the spring of 1922.

Hundreds of Thousands of WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARIES are in use by business men, engineers, bankers, judges, architects, physicians, farmers, teachers, librarians, clergymen, *by successful men and women the world over.*

Are You Equipped to Win?

The New International provides the means to success. It is an all-knowing teacher, a universal question answerer.

If you seek efficiency and advancement why not make daily use of this vast fund of information?

400,000 Vocabulary Terms. 2700 Pages.
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Write for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. Free, a set of Pocket Maps if you name this paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

M E R R O W I N G

Established 1838

FOR—

Stocking Welting
Toe Closing
Mock Seaming

Maximum Production
Minimum Cost of Upkeep
Unexcelled Quality of Work

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

Bleachers Blue, That Correct Tone

which appeals to the experienced eye of the buyer of white goods is produced by using Marston's Bleachers Blue. Costs no more than the "just as good" and will give the results desired

Fast and Uniform

John P. Marston Company

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston



Ring Traveler Specialists

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer

Wm. P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative
P. O. Box 792 GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are **uniformly tempered** which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to **weight and circles**. Quality guaranteed.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT MADE IN COTTON SPINNING IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls

Over 1,400,000 Spindles Equipped to Date

Guaranteed Claims

Cockley Yarn Preventor
Extra Strength of Yarn
Less Waste
Greater Production

Less Change of Roll Settings
Reduced Cost of Spinning
One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls
Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work.
Also for prices and particulars write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company
Indian Orchard, Mass.

Cotton Mills — Attention!

"Keystone" Roving Cans and Boxes—Indeed "Peerless"

"Hartford Jewel" Belting—Certainly a Gem.

"National" Hydraulic and Steam Gauges—"International" as well.

"Aries" Roller Sheep Leather—Smooth as a glove.

"Wear Well" Leather Packings—True to their name.

FOR SALE BY

The WILSON Co.

Southern Representatives

GREENVILLE, S. C.

PHONES 296-2364

FEDERAL TAX SERVICE CORPORATION103 Trust Building
CHARLOTTE, N. C.Palmetto Building
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Specialists in the preparation of Income and Excess Profits tax returns for Cotton Mills. Tax estimates and adjustments made.

Sam N. Johnson, President C. E. Frick, Sec'y
J. H. Courtney, Vice Pres. John B. Glover, Jr., Treas

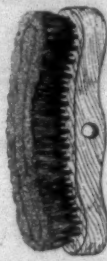
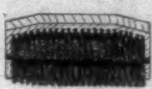
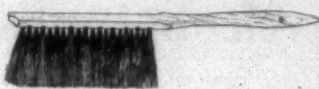
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CLARENCE WHITMAN & SON, INC.

**MERCHANDISING
FOR TEXTILE MILLS**

354 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Chicago St. Louis Philadelphia San Francisco

**A Brush For Every Purpose**

Forced to double our capacity in 7 months. Try us

Carolina Brush Company
208 Arlington Ave. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

First Aid

Are you prepared to take the proper care of emergencies? Let us figure with you on "First Aid" equipment. A post card will bring our salesman to see you.

Winchester Surgical Supply Company

32 West Fifth Street
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Laboratory
Equipment

Laboratory
Supplies

RIDLEY WATTS & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

44-46 Leonard Street NEW YORK CITY

Branch Offices

Chicago St. Louis Philadelphia Baltimore San Francisco

Cotton Goods

New York—Cotton Goods markets have been more or less of a pessimistic nature during the past week mostly on account of prices of raw material which has been quoted lower than since 1914. There has been a softing of prices in print cloths and sheetings, though this has not been accompanied by any increase in sales. Export trade has continued light.

Cloth buyers are showing indifference to offers of lower prices as they do not see much to be gained by attempting purchases when so many unsettled factors are talked of. They feel that until the cotton market steadied again at least it will be useless to try and feel out the real position of manufacturers.

Sheetings were quoted without special change, but generally with the reservation that any substantial order for a desirable customer at slightly lower value than current prices will be submitted to the mills.

In fine goods trade has quieted down again. Some small lot business is going on in pongees, a few desirable voiles, and the usual run of small buying of organdies or other seasonable fabrics at a finishing works on which processing may begin immediately. Forward business is light at the moment.

Coarse colored goods are selling moderately, and many of them, such as denims, are lower than mills think they should be. Jobbers continue to report in agency circles that while their business during the past six months was not small in volume, it was either unprofitable or the measure of profit was most unsatisfactory due to high costs.

Someone has said that there are enough unsold cotton goods warehoused or stocked in Cuba to provide 40 yards for each individual in the country. This may be an exaggeration, but it is certain that the congestion is very grave. Representatives of the Associated Cotton Textile Merchants of New York who made a visit to the island found conditions much as they have been described from time to time in these columns. Retailers cannot sell goods they have, wholesalers cannot get paid, customs charges are very high and bank accommodation is out of the question. Print cloths may be bought lower on firm bids, but the bids are lacking and most agents are refraining from making offers. A

similar condition prevails in brown sheetings of some constructions. In fine gray cloths the demand is quieter. Competition for denim and working suit fabrics is very sharp and some mills have grown tired and will not make lower prices in a time of uncertainty and very limited business. Spot trade in certain lines of wash fabrics continues active and it is believed that retail distribution is being quickened by a closer margin of profit on goods bought for immediate sale. Made up goods are still high at retail. Shirting manufacturers and wash goods converters are prone to postpone all future operations until after the holiday at least.

Prices current in primary markets are as follows: Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 4% cents; 64x60s, 4% cents; 38½-inch 64x64s, 6% cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 9¼ cents; tickings, 8-ounce, 17 cents; denims, 2.20 indigo, 12 cents; prints, 11 cents; staple gingham, 12 cents; dress gingham, 15 and 17 cents.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia — The yarn market has been rather dull during the past week, although spinners have held steady and are not inclined to reduce prices again. Spinners do not want to make any further reductions in prices and the reduction in cotton prices will not justify a reduction as quoted prices are now below cost of production.

Many prices quoted are stated to be purely nominal as agents will often do much better on a firm bid than they will quote to the trade in general or to a casual customer. In this way some very low prices are heard of as having been worked through. Some have resulted from the financial needs of spinners and others have resulted from the desire of merchants to move out stocks in preparation for further opportunities.

A good trade of 2-16s was quoted by a mill at 21c, although a higher price is being asked for 12s. Knitting yarns can be secured in small quantities around 21c for 10s in some quarters, although most spinners want more. Orders are beginning to run out in some quarters and spinners are more willing to listen to any offers because of that fact, coupled with the break in raw cotton.

Very little business is being done in any quarter. Most merchants say trade is bound to be very quiet for the rest of the month, as many small manufacturers take their inventories as of July 1.

Combed yarns continue to present a firm front, with these mills apparently in good shape with business well ahead, at least as far as they cared to sell. The attitude of these mills is well shown by a recent quotation of \$1.00 for 2-60s combed peeler, where the mill was sold ahead for the next few months and did not want any business; skeins in this count are noted sold at 77½c, with some high grade 2-58s sold at 80c. Occasionally lower priced offerings are reported, but the average price today runs from 78 to 80c. For 2-40s around 62 and 63c, is noted, with 2-50s sold at 68c. for a large lot, although 70c is the average quotation for smaller quantities. A high grade 2-80s sold at \$1.15, with others offered around \$1.05 upward.

Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.
 6s to 10s 21 @ 21½ 2-ply 26s 26 @
 10s to 14s 23 @ 21½ 2-ply 30s 28 @ 28½
 14s to 18s 23 @ 23½ 2-ply 40s 38 @ 42
 18s to 24s 24 @ 24½ 2-ply 50s 55 @
 24s to 28s 24½ @

Southern Two-Ply Skeins
 6s to 10s 21 @ 36s 36 @
 10s to 12s 22 @ 40s 38 @ 40
 12s to 14s 22½ @ 50s 54 @
 14s to 16s 23 @ 60s 61 @ 66
 16s to 18s 24 @ Upholstery
 18s to 20s 25 @ Yarns
 20s to 22s 25½ @ 8s, 4 & 5-ply 15 @
 22s to 24s 27½ @ 28

Duck Yarns
 3, 4 & 5-ply skeins— 3, 4 & 5-ply skeins—
 8s 21 @ 10s 23½ @
 10s 21½ @ 20s 24½ @

Southern Single Chain Warps
 6s to 10s 21 @ 24s 25½ @
 10s to 12s 22 @ 26s 26 @
 12s to 14s 22½ @ 30s 28½ @ 29
 14s to 16s 23 @ 40s 39 @
 16s to 18s 24 @ 25
 18s to 20s 24½ @ 25

Southern Single Skeins.
 6s to 8s 21 @ 20s 23 @ 23½
 10s 21 @ 21½ 22s 24 @
 12s 21½ @ 24s 24½ @ 25
 14s 22 @ 26s 25½ @
 16s 22½ @ 30s 28½ @

Southern Frame Cones.
 8s 22½ @ 22s 24½ @ 25
 10s 22½ @ 24s 26 @
 12s 23 @ 26s 27 @
 14s 24 @ 30s 26 @
 16s 24 @ 30s extra 29 @ 31
 18s 24 @ 40s 36 @ 41
 20s 24½ @ 25

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.
 2-ply 30s @ 56 2-ply 60s 80 @
 2-ply 36s @ 66 2-ply 70s 87 @ 89
 2-ply 40s @ 68 2-ply 80s 1 01 @

Combed Peeler Cones.
 10s 36 @ 28s 45 @
 12s 37 @ 30s 49 @
 14s 38 @ 32s 49 @
 16s 39 @ 34s 51 @
 18s 40 @ 36s 55 @
 20s 41 @ 40s 59 @
 22s 42 @ 50s 73 @
 24s 43 @ 60s 83 @
 26s 44 @

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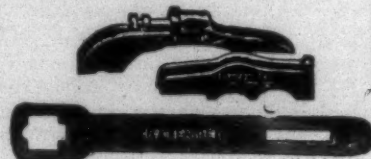
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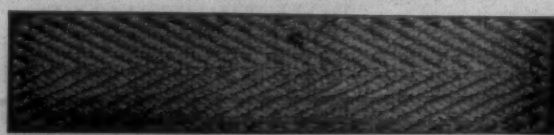
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If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

For Sale.

Several thousand each 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 8" Draper Filling Quills. Also several thousand 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x6" Boyton Patent Head Spools. All in good condition. Box 459, Gastonia, N. C.

Wanted.

Two or three sixteen or twenty end Ball Winders. Must be in good condition. State lowest cash price and when delivery can be made. Address Rainbow Mfg. Co., Ozark, Ala.

Hosiery Mill Superintendent.

Wanted—Superintendent for a hosiery mill making children's ribbed hose fine and medium, also ladies' fine and medium cotton, mercerized and silk and a few half hose. Only those with successful experience need apply, as we require a good man to whom we will pay a good salary, but who must have already demonstrated his ability to superintend successfully such mills.

In first letter please give full history of experience together with character references.

Address "Knitter," care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Manager.

Wanted—Position as manager yarn mill by a man with long experience, thoroughly understand the manufacturing and selling and buying, have 26 years' experience in the mill business, age 39 years, married. Can furnish best of reference as to ability, honesty and character. Address Ability, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Damask Mill Manager Wanted.

Experienced man wanted for the building and operation of small damask mill. Want one who can fill position of manager. Do not apply unless you have had long experience on damask. Address M. G., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted—Second hand Pneumatic jack hammer. Size drill steel $\frac{3}{4}$ " or 1". Must be in good condition. Box 459, Gastonia, N. C.

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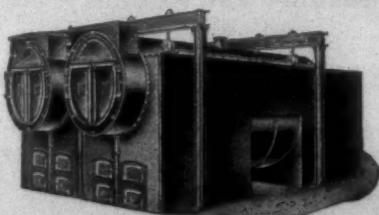


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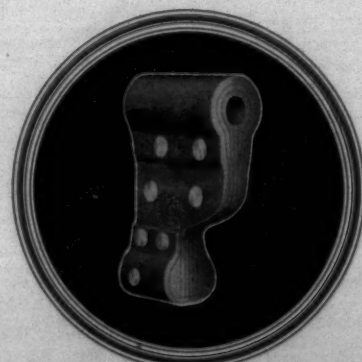
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WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or weaving mill or carder and spinner in medium size mill or overseer spinning in large mill. No less than \$24.00 per week and house rent free considered. Address No. 3085.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving in large mill on either plain or fancy work. Have had experience with both positions and can give good references as to ability and character. Address No. 3086.

WANT position as superintendent of good yarn mill. Long experience and considered one of best carders in south. Best of reference. Address No. 3087.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Have been running weave room for number of years and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3088.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic in good mill. Would prefer job in South Carolina or Georgia. Long experience and good reference. Address No. 3089.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or second hand in large cloth room. Prefer white goods. Married, 33 years of age, 18 years in mill, 13 years as overseer. Address No. 3090.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on sheetings, drills, chambrays, coverts, plaids, etc. Can handle any size job. Best of reference. Would consider second hand job in large mill. Address No. 3091.

WANT position as electrician in cotton mill. Have had nine years experience in machine shop, installing motors, caring for switchboards, lights, etc. Can furnish excellent reference. Address No. 3092.

WANT position as overseer in carding, spinning or any other position in mill. Experienced in all branches of cotton manufacturing. Can report at once as mill where employed for several years has closed down indefinitely. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3093.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Practical mill man with long experience who can get results. Best of reference. Address No. 3094.

WANT position as master mechanic. Twenty years experience in machine shop and engine room. Ten years as master mechanic. Understand boilers, steam and turbine engines, electric drive and have successfully handled some large plants. Reason for change is lack of schools, churches and conveniences at present location. Best of reference. Address No. 3095.

WANT position as master mechanic in good mill. Long and thorough experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3096.

WANT position as overseer of weaving anywhere in South. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3097.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long practical experience and also graduate of Clemson College. Would accept position as salesman on good line. Address No. 3098.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large spinning room. Twenty years experience in mill. Ten as superintendent. Good reference. Address No. 3099.

WANT position as master mechanic. Number of years experience in steam plant and machine shop. Now employed as master mechanic. Good reference. Address No. 3100.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical mill man of good habits and can furnish best of references from former employers if wanted. Address No. 3101.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish references from present and former employers. Address No. 3102.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Now employed as overseer carding and spinning and formerly superintendent of 7,000-spindle mill. Thirty-five years of age. Reference. Address No. 3103.

WANT position as salesman of mill supplies or sizing compounds. Experienced mill man. Address No. 3104.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large cotton mill. Can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3105.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man experienced on plain and fancy weaves. Can furnish excellent reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3106.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. 38 years old, married, 13 years as overseer. Best of reference. Address No. 3107.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill and can operate successfully any medium size mill. Would not consider less than \$3,000 per year. Address No. 3108.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Long experience and best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3109.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or spinning or assistant superintendent. Thirty-three years old, strictly sober and reliable and have a thorough practical experience of mill business and also graduate of I. C. S. Address No. 3110.

WANT position as second hand or fixer on E or K model looms with lock battery. Experienced and reliable. Address No. 3111.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of large mill. Have had experience which will enable me to qualify for big work. Anxious to get opportunity and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3112.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of good cotton mill. Would like to take charge of mill under construction with view of becoming superintendent when finished. Can furnish reference. Address No. 3113.

WANT position as overseer of spinning,

preferably in Carolinas but will go anywhere. Now employed but have good reasons for changing; 33 years old, married man with family and can furnish reference. Address No. 3114.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding and spinning or carding in large mill. Long experience as overseer of carding and spinning and can get results, which will please owners of mill. Address No. 3115.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Experienced and can give satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3116.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Eight years experience as overseer. Will go anywhere in South and understand the manufacture of sheetings, drills, denims, snaburgs, checks and stripes on all makes of looms. Address No. 3117.

WANT position as superintendent. Thoroughly capable to handle any medium sized mill and record has been without reproach. Can furnish references from all former employers as to ability and character. Address No. 3118.

WANT position as master mechanic by man with long experience in all kinds of power and drives in mill work in some of largest plants in North Carolina. Thoroughly reliable and competent. Address No. 3119.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3121.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references and get results. Address No. 3122.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Practical man of long and successful experience. Address No. 3123.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of about 10,000 spindles, preferably on warp yarn. Long and successful experience in mill. Address No. 3120.

WANT position as superintendent or agent for yarn or weaving mill, either plain or fancy. Prefer weaving mill. Best of reference. Address No. 3124.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience on drills and plain work. Best reference from former employers. Can report at once. Recently overseer at night, which has been discontinued. Address No. 3125.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning, or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3126.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. Experienced on denims and heavy cloths. Best of reference. Address No. 3127.

WANT position as master mechanic in good mill. Forty years of age, 20 years as mechanic. Thoroughly understand engines, pumps, shop work and welding. No bad habits. Have some mill help in family. Address No. 3128.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have varied experience and can furnish good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3129.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting or winding. Ten years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of reference. Thirty-three years old and can go anywhere on short notice. Address No. 3130.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can furnish reference as to character and ability and can get production and keep room in good order with plenty of help. Address No. 3131.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size yarn or weaving mill. Address No. 3132.

WANT position as superintendent of weave or large yarn mill in North or South Carolina. Prefer small town. Now superintendent of large yarn mill and giving perfect satisfaction but for good reasons would like to make change. A live wire and well fitted for manager or superintendent. Can furnish A-1 reference from leading manufacturers of South. Address No. 3133.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Have been running weave room for number of years and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3134.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning or either on large job. Twenty-six years in mill, 14 years as overseer, married, have family, experienced on all numbers and can go anywhere. Address No. 3135.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in good mill. Experienced and can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3136.

WANT position as engineer or master mechanic. Long experience and understand boilers, pumps, engines, turbines, motors, and generators. Can give reference. Age 44, 30 years' experience in mills. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Band leader and prefer mill with band. Address No. 3137.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or second hand in large mill. Experienced on plain and fancy weaving on all makes of looms. Reference. Address No. 3138.

WANT position as superintendent by man of good executive ability. Experienced on duck and yarns of all kinds. Can come at once for good offer. Address No. 3139.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill (over 50,000 spindles) or superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Small family, good manager of help, best of reference. Address No. 3140.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3141.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Experienced and can furnish reference. Address No. 3142.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in large card room. Good reference. Address No. 3143.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3144.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience on many kinds of cloth and can give reference. Now employed but want to make change. Address No. 3145.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 38 years of age, good habits and reference. Address No. 3146.

WANT position as superintendent by man of long successful experience and a wide range of yarns and cloth. Address No. 3147.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning or large card room. Address No. 3148.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or second hand in large room. Have had 12 years' experience as second hand in large mill. Now employed but desire change. Will take job on white or colored work. Strictly sober in habits and can furnish reference. Address No. 3149.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 15 years' experience on plain and fancy weaving. Good reference. Address No. 3150.

WANT position as superintendent of white goods mill. Long experience. Now employed on colored goods but wish to change for white work. Address No. 3151.

WANT position as second hand in large spinning room or overseer of small room. Can go anywhere at once. Address No. 3152.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or print goods mill, 10,000 to 40,000 spindles. Address No. 3153.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Long experience and reliable. Good manager of help. Reference. Address No. 3154.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in large mill or superintendent of medium size mill. Can furnish satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3155.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3156.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Thoroughly experienced on Jacquard work, ducks and plain and fancy weaves. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 3157.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Can furnish reference and handle any size job. Can report at once. Address No. 3158.

WANT position as superintendent of good sized mill. Long experience in mill business and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3159.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic in good mill or bleachery. Have had long and thorough experience and can give satisfaction. References. Address No. 3160.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Forty years of age, practical and technical experience. Good manager of help. Wish to locate in Piedmont Carolinas. Reference as to character and ability. Address 3161.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long experience and can give satisfaction. Now employed but have good reasons for wanting to change. Address No. 3162.

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Select-O-Phone Corporation, Providence, R. I.

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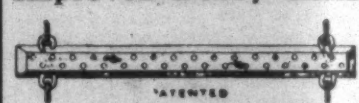
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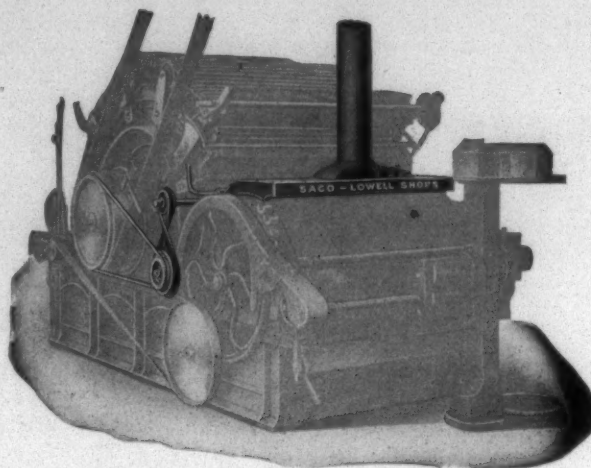
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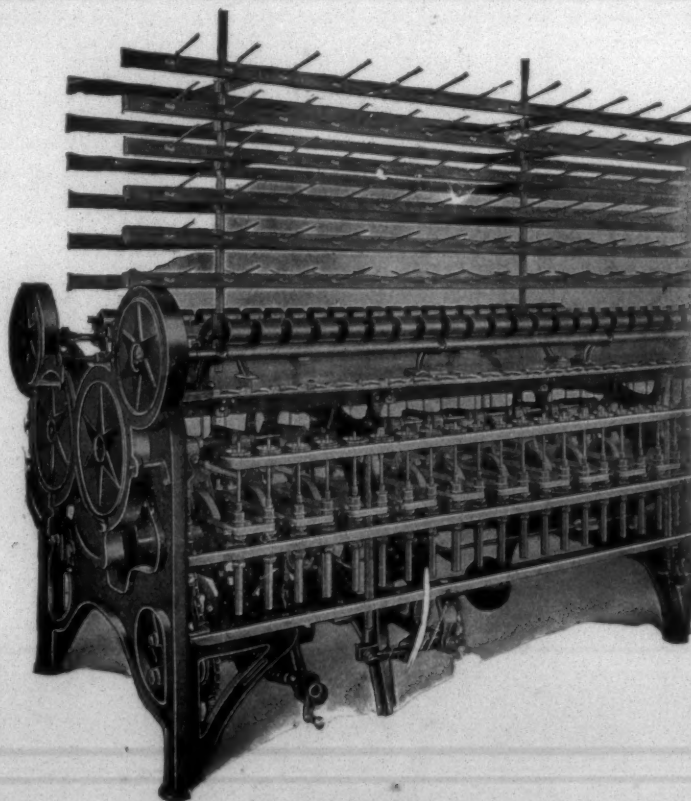
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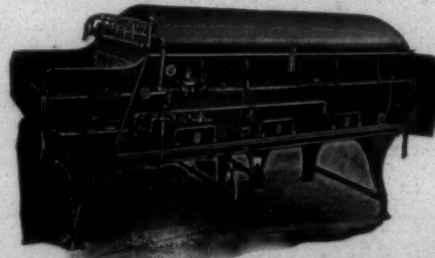
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